Rs. 185 buys you a Royal West End Cycle complete.
Strongly recommended by
WELLINGTON CYCLE Co.
Bombay & Poona.

The Bombay Chronicle

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913.

THE BRAND OF HIGH GRADE QUALITY.
It is made to give satisfaction.
It is bound to give satisfaction.
It does give satisfaction
WELLINGTON CYCLE Co.
Bombay & Poona.

VOL. VI. NO. 217 BOMBAY: WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 11, 1918. TWO ANNAS.

SHIPPING

P. & O.
AND
BRITISH INDIA
(COMPANIES INCORPORATED IN ENGLAND.)
MAIL & PASSENGER SERVICE

STEAMERS of the P. & O. Co. will be despatched to London at frequent intervals.

The BRITISH INDIA Co. will despatch mail steamers for Karachi, Persian Gulf, and East and South African ports at frequent intervals.

Terms and Rates of Freight and Passage for P. & O. and B. I. sailings may be arranged with

MACKINNON MACKENZIE & Co.,
Nicol Road, Fort, Bombay.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA
Japan Mail Steamship Co., Ltd.
(Incorporated in Japan.)

REGULAR SERVICE TO JAPAN, VIA SINGAPORE, HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI.

For Sailings and Freight apply to:
T. KAWAGUCHI,
Manager.
Alice Buildings,
Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA.
(THE OSAKA MERCANTILE STEAMSHIP CO., LTD.)
(Incorporated in Japan.)

HEAD OFFICE:—OSAKA, JAPAN.
Fleet: 167 Vessels. Gross Tonnage: 462,000.

The following regular services are maintained:—
(1) From Bombay to Japan Port via Singapore and Hongkong.
(2) From Bombay to Marseilles via Djibouti and Port Said.
(3) From Bombay to Italian Ports via Port Said.
Freight and particulars of sailings can be obtained on application to the undersigned.
M. UCHIYAMA,
Manager.
Ballard Road, Fort, Bombay.

DROPS OF INK!
MAKE MILLIONS THINK!!
and to write with a bad Ink
IS A BLUNDER.
"Inkotine" makes the highest perfection in ink making.
Try and reap its benefit.
G. S. RANADE & CO.,
BOMBAY No. 4

BANKING

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.
(Incorporated in the United Kingdom.)
Bankers to the Government in British East Africa and Uganda.
Esplanade Road, BOMBAY.
Subscribed Capital £2,000,000
Paid-up Capital £1,000,000
Reserve Fund £1,350,000
Head Office:
20, Bishopsgate, London, E. C.
Branches:

Calcutta	Chittagong	Mombasa
Bombay	Rangoon	Nairobi
Madras	Mandalay	Nakuru
Karachi	Colombo	Kisumo
Lahore	Kandy	Jinja
Amritsar	Newera-Elliya	Kampala
Delhi	Aden (Camp)	Entebbo
Cawnpore	Aden (Steamer Point)	Tanga, East Africa
Tuticorin	Zanzibar	Dar-es-Salam, East Africa
Cochin		

Agents in New York and South America:—
The Anglo-South American Bank, Ltd.
Agents in Mauritius:—
Mauritius Commercial Bank.
FIXED DEPOSITS.
The Bank receives Fixed Deposits for One year and shorter periods at rates of interest to be ascertained on application.
CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS
are opened for Approved Customers and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.
BILLS OF EXCHANGE
payable in the principal cities of Europe, India, Africa, America and Australia or purchased or collected.
DRAFTS
are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal cities of Europe, Africa, America and Australia. Remittances may be by telegrams.
The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks and Shares and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividend when due.
Loans and Cash Credits granted on approved securities
RALPH KIDD,
Manager.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LIMITED.
(Registered in Japan.)
ESTABLISHED 1880.
Subscribed Capital ..... Yen 48,000,000
Paid-up Capital ..... Yen 42,000,000
Reserve Fund ..... Yen 23,100,000
HEAD OFFICE—YOKOHAMA.
Branches and Agencies at
Bombay, Buenos Aires, Calcutta, Changchun, Chi-Nan, Dairen, Frengtien, Hankow, Harbin, Hongkong, Honolulu, Kaiyuan, Kobe, London, Los Angeles, Lyons, Manila, Nagasaki, Newchwang, New York, Osaka, Peking, Rangoon, San Francisco, Seattle, Shanghai, Shimonoseki, Singapore, Soerabaya, Sydney, Tientsin, Tokio, Tsingtao.
CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved customers and Interest is allowed at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum of daily balances of Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000 provided that the amount of half-yearly interest is not less than Rs. 5.
FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year and shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.
Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE BUSINESS transacted.
N. IGARASHI,
Manager, Bombay.
Post Box No. 207, Hornby Road, Bombay.

THE EASTERN BANK, LTD.
(Incorporated in England.)
HEAD OFFICE:
4, Crosby Square, London, E. C.
BRANCHES:
BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, BAGDAD, BASRAH AND AMARA.
Authorised Capital £1,500,000
Called-up Capital ..... £ 600,000
Reserve Liability of Shareholders ..... £ 900,000
Reserve Fund ..... £ 90,000
BOARD OF DIRECTORS:
The Rt Hon. Lord Balfour of Burleigh, K. T. (Chairman).
Sir Edward Sassoon, Bart. (Messrs. E. D. Sassoon & Co.)
Emile Francqui, Esq. (Director of the Societe General de Belgique.)
Lieut.-Col. J. Leigh Wood, C.M.G. (Messrs. Brown Shipley & Co.)
J. C. Georges Boillat, Esq. (Director of the Societe Generale de Paris.)
J. S. Haskell, Esq., (Messrs. E. D. Sassoon & Co.)
Bromley-Martin, Esq. (Martins Bank, Ltd.)
BOMBAY COMMITTEE.
A. J. Raymond, Esq.
Sir Dinshaw Maneckji Petit, Bart.
Narottam Morarji Goculdas, Esq.
BOMBAY OFFICE:
Corner of Hornby Road and Church Gate Street.
INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS FIXED FOR ONE OR TWO YEARS AT THE RATE OF 5 PER CENT. PER ANNUM.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and FIXED DEPOSITS received for shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.
INTEREST allowed on SAVINGS DEPOSIT Accounts at 4 per cent. per annum.
Copies of the Rules may be obtained on application.
BILLS OF EXCHANGE purchased, loans and credits granted on approved security and every description of Banking and Exchange business undertaken.
PURCHASES and SALES of British and Foreign Securities effected on usual terms.
SECURITIES received for safe custody and interest and dividends collected for clients.
L. F. TUCKER,
Manager.

BANKING,

THE BOMBAY MERCANTS BANK LIMITED.
HEAD OFFICE,
Apollo Street, Fort.
BRANCH.
Kalbadevi Road, Opposite Narnarain's Temple, Zaveri Baug.
Authorised Capital ..... Rs. 10,00,000
One lakh shares of Rs. 10 each.
Paidup Capital 4,71,900
Unpaid Capital 5,28,100
Capital Reserve Fund 76,420
CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed at the rate of 3½ per cent. per annum.
SAVINGS BANK—Interest allowed on Savings Bank Accounts at 4½ per cent. per annum.
FIXED DEPOSITS—Interest allowed on deposits fixed for one year at the rate of 5½ per cent. per annum. Rates for shorter periods to be ascertained on application.
Cheques, Hundies, Bills, Dividend Warrants, &c., collected free of charge for Account Holders.
LOANS and CASH CREDITS are granted on approved securities.
By order of the Board,
JAINARAIN HINDUMAL DANI,
Managing Director.

BANKING

BANK OF BARODA, LTD.
Under the patronage of and largely supported by the Government of H. H. the Maharaja Gaekwar.
Registered under the Baroda Companies Act III of 1897.
HEAD OFFICE—BARODA.
Branches:—Ahmedabad, Navsari, Mehsana and Surat.
Capital Subscribed ..... Rs. 20,00,000
Capital Paid-up ..... Rs. 10,00,000
Reserve Fund ..... Rs. 5,75,000
CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
Interest allowed on daily balance from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum and on sums over Rs. 1,00,000 by special arrangement. No interest which does not come to Rs. 2 per year will be allowed.
FIXED DEPOSITS
Received for long or short periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.
LOANS, OVERDRAFTS AND CASH CREDITS.
The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved securities.
The Bank undertakes on behalf of its constituents the safe custody of Shares and Securities and the collection of dividends and interest thereon; it also undertakes the sale and purchase of Government Paper and all description of Stock at moderate charges, particulars of which may be learnt on application.
SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS.
Deposits received and interest allowed at 4 per cent. per annum. Rules on application.
C. E. RANDLE,
Manager.

Last Week
for
WAR BONDS
Last day
SATURDAY
14th September 1918.

BANKING.

THE BANK OF TAIWAN, LTD.
Incorporated by Special Charter of the Imperial Japanese Government, 1899.
Subscribed Capital ..... Yen 30,000,000
Paid-up Capital ..... Yen 22,500,000
Reserve Fund ..... Yen 5,830,000
HEAD OFFICE
TAIPEH, FORMOSA
BRANCHES:

LONDON	SHANGHAI	TOKIO
NEW YORK	HONGKONG	OSAKA
AMOY	SINGAPORE	KOBE
CANTON	SOERABAIA	YOKOHAMA
FOOCHOW	SEMARANG	AKO
HANKOW	BATAVIA	GIRAN
KIUKIANG	MAKUNG	KAGI
SWATOW	TAITCH	KARENKO
TAINAN	SHINCHIKU	KEELUNG
TAKOW	TAICHU	TAMSUI
TOWEN		

The Bank has also a large number of Correspondents at Home and Abroad.
Current Deposit Accounts are opened for approved customers and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 upto Rs. 1,00,000 provided that the amount of half-yearly interest is not less than Rs. 5.
Fixed Deposits are received for one year and shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.
Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.
K. TAKEMURA,
Manager.
15, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay.

BANKING.

THE PUNJAB NATIONAL BANK, LIMITED.
ESTABLISHED 15TH MAY, 1895.

	Rs.	a	p.
Capital Authorized	50,00,000	0	0
Capital Issued	31,00,000	0	0
Capital Subscribed	31,00,000	0	0
Capital Paid-up	16,42,023	10	7
Reserve Funds	11,95,950	15	

HEAD OFFICE.—LAHORE.
Branches:
Amritsar, Bombay, Calcutta, Cawnpore, Delhi, D. I. Khan, Ferozepore, Gujranwalla, Hapur, Hooshiarpur, Hyderabad (Sindh) Jullundhur, Karachi, Kasur, Lahore City, Lyallpur, Ludhiana, Multan City, Peshawar City, Amballa City, Rawalpindi, Sargodha, Sialkot, Patiala, Jummu, Srinagar and Jhelum City.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened and interest allowed at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum.
FIXED DEPOSITS are received for 12 months and shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.
SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS. Sums as low as Rs. 5 received and interest allowed at 3 3/4 per cent. per annum.
LOANS, OVERDRAFTS and CASH CREDITS. The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved security.
CHEQUES, HUNDIS, BILLS, etc., of outstations are brought, collected and discounted.
For other particulars and rules of business apply to:—
A. N. MULICK,
Manager.

"ESAALI"
OF
HORNBY ROAD, BOMBAY (EMPIRE BUILDING)
THE HOUSE FOR "SILKS OF VALUE"
Our stock contains a wonderful assortment of
DAINTY SILKS . .
FOR
DAINTY GARMENTS
TEXTURE—FASCINATING
COLOURING—DELIGHTFUL
AHMED E. ESSAALI Empire Building, Hornby Road, Fort, BOMBAY.

CAN THEY LOOT AGAIN?
Necessity knows no law. Should people be compelled to loot, do you think they will not do so, in spite of the penalties imposed on such actions?
It is best to be on the safe side. . . . . to be content and sure that your earnings are really safe.
The "LIONS" Safe, Burglar and Fire Resisting, is 50 per cent. cheaper, 100 per cent. better, and 1,000 per cent. safer than any other on the market.
The "LIONS" is sold in two sizes. . . . . actually worth Rs. 715 and Rs. 550. . . . . sold for Rs. 385 and Rs. 324, respectively.
Fresh stock of 15 just received of which only few remain. It is very hard to get them now. Any way you might have to pay more for next lot. Why not select one atonce. Payment in WAR BONDS accepted.
MEHTA & CO., Auctioneers,
On Government and G. I. P. Railway Lists.
25, MEDOWS STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.
Telephone 1285.

A REMARKABLE WAR DISCOVERY.
SILK
CHEAPER THAN
COTTON
The recent extraordinary increase in the demand for their Silk of all descriptions was a MATTER OF GREAT SURPRISE to Messrs. Karanjia & Co., themselves. They could not understand why Silk should be so much in demand in spite of somewhat increased prices owing to the difficulties caused by the War, but their Customers frankly told them that they had substituted Silk for wool and cotton even for their ordinary requirements as they FOUND SILK CHEAPER THAN COTTON, not to speak of the great difference in comfort and elegance.
To avoid disappointment it may be noted, however, that this miracle is due not so much to the disturbance of the cloth market during the War as to the UNRIVALLED EXPERIENCE AND RESOURCES of
Messrs. KARANJIA & Co., Ltd.,
in silk business. The truth of this remarkable war discovery can therefore be tested ONLY AT THEIR SHOP.
207, HORNBY ROAD, FORT, BOMBAY.

BANKING,

THE
SUMITOMO BANK
LIMITED.
(Incorporated in Japan.)
Subscribed Capital ..... Yen 30,000,000
Paid-up Capital ..... Yen 22,500,000
Reserve Fund ..... Yen 3,600,000
HEAD OFFICE: OSAKA, JAPAN.
BRANCHES AND AGENTS:

Bombay	Kyoto	San Francisco
Hakata	London	Seattle
Hankau	Moji	Shanghai
Hiroshima	Nagoya	Shimonoseki
Honolulu	New York	Tokyo
Kobe	Osaka	Yokohama

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS opened and FIXED DEPOSITS received at rates to be ascertained on application.
Every description of BANKING AND EXCHANGE BUSINESS transacted.
J. SATO, Manager.
P. O. Box No. 289.
Church Gate Street, Bombay.

HOTEL.

THE CHEAPEST
FIRST CLASS HOTEL
at which to put up at in Bombay is the
RAILWAY HOTEL
Those visiting Bombay should not fail to try the "Railway" Hotel situated at Charney Road, in a central healthy locality.
DINNER TABLE A SPECIALITY.
Competent Chefs, High Class Wines and Billiard Tables.
Please write to Manager, Railway Hotel,
Charney Road, BOMBAY. Telephone No. 618.

MAIL ORDER HOUSE.
EVERYTHING FOR EVERYBODY at Competitive Prices. Best Opportunity for Small Investors. Highest Efficiency—Promptest Service. Our "Money-back" Guarantee helps all. Enquiries Solicited.—UNIVERSAL BUSINESS SYNDICATE, Manufacturers' Agents, P. O. Box No. 424, Bombay.

TRADE ANNOUNCEMENTS.

THE KALBADEVI SHORTHAND AND TYPEWRITING INSTITUTION, ESTABLISHED 1898. The most successful and therefore the best. Testimonials from Members of Parliament, and other Europeans, etc., etc. Subjects:—"Book-keeping and Accountancy, Typewriting, Shorthand and Shorthand Speed Classes." Special arrangements for Ladies. Managing Proprietor, GOPALDAS LALDAS, Kalbadevi Road, Bombay.

JUST UNPACKED—A small consignment of National Portable Typewriters No. 3, Improved Model. All modern devices such as Visibility, Back-spacer, Tabulator, 2 color, and some special features. Order early and save disappointment. Rs. 190, with improved Travelling Case complete. THE GLOBE TYPEWRITING CO., 36 (B), Churchgate St. Fort, Bombay, Tele.: "Writertype."

OUR "Famous Domestic Suites" of 6 Padlocks, 1¾in., with one non-interchangeable key to each lock and 2 master keys to fit all 6, Rs. 15 per set; with 2 non-interchangeable keys to each padlock and 2 master keys, Rs. 17/4. per set. Excellent for all uses. R. H. PATUCK & Co., 265, Hornby Road.

DR. H. C. SARCAR, M.B., the well-known Homeopathist of 34 years experience, medical examiner of the H. C. I. Society, Limited, (Late) M.A.C.S. and M.A.M.S. (U. S. A.) F.S.Sc. (London), M.I.M.A. (Cal.) —is on a short visit here and will attend most stubborn and hopeless cases between 7 and 10 a.m. and 3 and 6 p.m. at the Sandhurst Lodge, Sandhurst Road, Bombay. 1798

STORM—No storm can last for ever, and so the war must come to an end. If you wish to dispose of your Motor Car or a Carriage and Horse, now is the time to realise the highest price by sending it to MEHTA & Co., Auctioneers, 25, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay. Plenty of accommodation and fine Showroom.

EDUCATIONAL.

PARENTS—Have you considered the future of your Boys? THE EMPIRE ENGLISH SCHOOL, the Acknowledged Centre of Education for English, Mathematics, Languages, etc., etc., will train your Boys in all School Subjects, Morning or Evening at Moderate Rates. Day and Evening General English Classes. Special Senior Cambridge, Matric and Typewriting Classes under experts. Individual attention is a special feature of the School. See PRINCIPAL at 259/261, Hornby Road, Opp. Cox & Co., Fort.

SITUATIONS VACANT.

WANTED—A PARSI CASHIER with knowledge of Joint Stock Company accounts. Apply MANAGER, Great Western Hotel, Fort. 1783

WANTED—SALESMEN by an import firm experienced in chemicals, hosiery, glassware, millstores, etc. Apply with copies of testimonials to Box No. 826, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 1742

WANTED URGENTLY—1st and 2nd grade STOREKEEPERS and WRITERS for Field Service. Apply immediately personally to MAYADASS & Co., 85, Fort Street, Bombay. 1748

WANTED—Smart young LADS and GIRLS to be employed in Government and Mercantile Offices, starting from Rs. 50 and upwards, after a short course of training. For further particulars apply to the PROPRIETORS, Woodstock Shorthand and Typewriting School, 251, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay. 1796

WANTED for the Gokuldas T. High and A.-V. School (a) an experienced GRADUATE AS PRINCIPAL, salary Rs. 150 rising to Rs. 250 by two annual increments of Rs. 25 p. m. each and five of Rs. 10 each thereafter, the selected person to be on probation for one year, and (b) also an experienced M.A. or B.A. strong in English and Sanskrit as Assistant, salary Rs. 75—10—115. Apply stating age, caste and qualifications etc., and with testimonials before the 15th September, to the SECRETARY, G. T. Charities, 162, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay. 1739

WANTED.

WANTED—RING DOUBLING FRAMES new or second-hand, in perfect running order, of any make. Apply Box No. 810, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 1657

YOUNG man wants LOAN of Rs. 100 for commercial studies. Could pay same in small instalments. Apply Box No. 838, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 1734

WANTED—SIDE CAR for Indian motor bicycle, coach-built, smart preferably red, communicate stating lowest terms with Dr. UTTAMSINGH, Jumma Shariff Building, Byculla. 1793

WANTED.—Ten thousand maunds of compressed HAY, delivered at Namli Ry. Station B. B. & C. I. Please quote. N. L. BAMJI, Superintendent Forests Banswara State (S. Rajputana). 1695

WANTED—Second-hand SPLIT PULLEYS 28in. by 2½in. by 5in. and Shafting 2½in. by 13ft. and Cotton Baling Pressing Factories. Also for sale BOILER 24 by 6 pressure 110 lbs. and 25 by 6 pressure 75 lbs. Apply GOKULDAS PRESS, 312-14, Fort, Holichakla, Bombay. 1805

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—Hornby Road, A first class stone faced BUILDING in the thick of business locality, yielding handsome rent. For further particulars apply Box No. 814, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 1665

TYPEWRITERS FOR SALE—

National Portable Typewriters, Improved Model No. 3. New, just received. With Case 9 lbs. Rs. 190; Factory Rebuilt Oliver Typewriters; Second-hand Underwood's, Oliver 5s. & Remington 10s; Ribbons, Carbons, other Accessories, Repairs.

NICOLLS & COMPANY,
Typewriter Experts,
Opp. Petit Institute, Hornby Road,
Bombay.

FOR SALE.

ENGLISH DESSERT APPLES 9 lbs. nett Rs. 4, all charges included by V. P. parcel post. CAPTAIN BANON, Duff Dunsar, P. O. Kulu, Punjab.

FOR SALE—JOB PRINTING PAPER and Assorted Coloured INKS. Apply to M., c/o. PILLAY, "Bombay Chronicle" Office, 3, Medows Street, Bombay.

FOR SALE.—About 1,500 square yards of pension and tax land at the junction of Sandhurst Bridge Road and Hughes Road, Chowpatti. Apply MHATRE'S ART STUDIO, Chowpatti, Bombay 7. 1700

DARJEELING TEA—Nice flavoury Orange Pekoe 5 lb. per V.P.P. Rs. 5-8; Broken Pekoe 5 lbs. V.P.P. Rs. 4-14. Apply MANAGER, Happy Valley Tea Estate, P. O. Darjeeling. 1760

FOR SALE—In Khandesh, a large GINNING FACTORY and a new COTTON PRESS. Apply Box No. 825, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 1737

FOR SALE—One 15-20 H. P. 4 Cylinder STUDEBAKER CAR, 5 Seater touring body, newly painted and over-hauled in perfect order. Further particulars from Box No. 831, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 1761

FOR SALE—Very strongly built BOAT Launched 1915, can carry an engine, length 31 ft. width 8 ft., cutter rigged; Campbell oil engine, 3½ B.H.P. in good condition; double acting contractors, pump, in good condition. Apply VICTORIA HOTEL, Princes Dock. 1786

FOR SALE.—Complete FOUNDRY EQUIPMENTS, Steam and Oil Engines, Boilers, Blowers and Pumps of all kinds, Drilling and Punching Machines, Circular, Vertical and Band Saw Machines, Oil, Flour and Sugarcane Mills, and various other Workmen's Tools, etc. For further particulars please apply to:—HAJEE ABDUL WAHAB ABDUL KHUDOOS & CO., Engineers & Hardware Merchants, 35-37, Thambu Chetty Street, MADRAS. Telegrams: "HAWAK, MADRAS." 1409

PUBLIC NOTICES.

NOTICE OF CHANGE OF SURNAME

I, DINANATH GANPATRAO KIRTIKAR, heretofore called and known by the name of Dinanath Ganpatrao Senjit, of Bombay, residing at Navewady Lane, near Dadysett's Agiary, a student of St. Xavier's College, hereby give Public Notice that on the 6th day of September, 1918, I formally and absolutely renounced relinquished and abandoned the use of my said surname of Senjit and then assumed and adopted and determined thenceforth on all occasions whatsoever to use and subscribe the name of Kirtikar instead of the said name of Senjit, AND I give further Notice that by a deed-poll dated the 6th day of September, 1918, duly executed and attested and lodged for registration in the office of the Sub-Registrar of Assurances, Bombay, on the 6th day of September, 1918, I formally and absolutely renounced and abandoned the said surname of Senjit and declared that I had assumed and adopted and intended thenceforth upon all occasions whatsoever to use and subscribe the name of Kirtikar instead of Senjit and so as to be at all times thereafter called known and described by the name of Dinanath Ganpatrao Kirtikar exclusively.

Dated this 10th day of September, 1918.

DINANATH GANPATRAO KIRTIKAR.
Late Dinanath Ganpatrao Senjit.

1803

BOMBAY MILLOWNERS ASSOCIATION.

THERE will be a SPECIAL MEETING of the Committee on FRIDAY, the 13th instant, at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.), at the offices of the Association. All members of the Committee interested in weaving are requested to attend.

N. G. HUNT,
Deputy Chairman.

1781

PUBLIC AUCTION.

FAILING to realize adequate value by way of inviting sealed offers, the General Commanding Baroda Army, Baroda, shall dispose of Five Motor Cars in perfect working order with accessories, tools and spares, two old Motor Cars (not in order), four Auto-Wheels with spares, and two landaulette bodies by public open auction on 25-9-18 at 2-30 p.m. in Palace Garage, Baroda, where the machines are now on view. For conditions please apply to:—

MOTILAL M. MISTRY,
Garage Assistant.

Palace Garage,
Baroda, 7-9-18. 1782

BOMBAY VETERINARY COLLEGE.

WANTED—A CLERK on pay Rs. 30 plus war allowance Rs. 15 plus extra work allowance Rs. 5 per mensem. Only those who have passed Matriculation or School Final Examination and knowing typing should apply.

PRINCIPAL,
Bombay Veterinary College.

Bombay, Parel, 5th September, 1918. 1729

MACHINERY FOR IMMEDIATE SALE.

	Rs.
ONE ROLLER Flour Mill 10 sack, complete for	1,25,000
One Ice Plant 10 tons ether system, complete for	80,000
40 Cotton Gins Platt Brothers, complete for	25,000
One Cotton Opener Double, complete for	2,000
One Cotton Baling Press Stewart's Patent, complete for	70,000
Fifteen Engelburgh's Rice Hulling machines complete for	4,000
Five Atta Grinding Chakkies 3½ft. and 3½ft. complete for	1,000
One Boiler 30ft. by 7½ft. Alex. Shanks 165 lb. pressure complete for	Sold
One Boiler 29ft. by 7ft. Tinker Shenton's 140 lb. pressure, complete for	25,000
One Engine Ruston Proctor's 200 H. P. complete for	25,000
One Engine Benj. Goodfellow's 300 H.P. complete for	80,000
One Green's Economiser complete for...	4,000

Practically no reduction is possible in prices for Boilers; reasonable highest offers for other things will be considered. Please apply to

GIRDHAR LAL,
Chattiwind Gate Amritsar.

684

PUBLIC NOTICES.

COAL CONTROLLER'S NOTICE.

BRICK BURNING COAL.

Owing to the urgent need of moving by rail Food Grains and Cattle Fodder, it is impossible to allot wagons for the carriage of all the coal for which there are demands. As a preliminary measure therefore, Notice is hereby given that, from the 15th SEPTEMBER, 1918, Special Indents for wagon supply for BRICK BURNING COAL, whether rubble, slack or dust, will not be passed unless the purpose for which the bricks are required is of such importance as to justify the use of wagons.

Any person submitting an Indent to the Verifying Authority for brick burning coal must give full details as to the works in connection with which the bricks will be used. The building of private houses, schools, and staff quarters or offices of little importance, will not be regarded as a qualification justifying special treatment. *Verifying Authorities will submit all cases to the Coal Controller so that discretionary treatment may be as uniform as possible.*

The above order relates to new Special Indents, but notice is also hereby given that on and from the 1st NOVEMBER, 1918, existing Special Indents for brick burning coal will be cancelled unless the Consumer has in the meantime applied for and obtained special sanction from the Coal Controller for his indent to remain in force. Such indents will require the same qualifications as new indents.

G.C. GODFREY,
Coal Controller.

7, Council House Street,
Calcutta.

1797

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY
(Incorporated in England.)

PAGEANT AND FETE TO BE HELD AT POONA ON 18TH AND 19TH SEPTEMBER, 1918.

AS accommodation in trains is limited, it is suggested that those who may be visiting Poona to attend this Fete, should notify their intention of travelling to the Station Master, in order that he may arrange their accommodation, beforehand so as to prevent disappointment.

A. C. RUMBOLL,
General Traffic Manager.

Bombay, 10th September, 1918. 1769

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

S. S. "SIAM MARU" having arrived from Japan via Hongkong, Singapore and Colombo, the consignees of her cargo are requested to send in their Bills of Lading to this office for counter-signature without delay. No survey will be held on cargo damaged or in doubtful condition unless a written application for such survey is received by the undersigned within seven days after the cargo has been discharged. Captain Richards of Messrs. Ericson and Richards, Company's appointed Surveyors, will be attending docks every morning to survey damages. Cargo removed from the Landing Shed or warehoused is not entitled for survey. No bag cargo in single gunny will be surveyed. The bills for claims are to be sent to this office within one month from the date of steamer's arrival, otherwise they will not be entertained.

M. UCHIYAMA.
Manager.

8th September, 1918.

THE SURAT WEAVING MILLS, LIMITED, SURAT.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the FOURTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of this Company will be held at Surat in the registered office of the Mills, on SATURDAY, the 21st instant, at 4 p.m., to transact the following business:—

1. To receive and adopt the Directors' Report and Audited Statement of Accounts made up to the 30th June, 1918.
2. To declare a dividend.
3. To confirm the appointment of a Director.
4. To elect a director in the place of one who retires by rotation, but is eligible for re-election.
5. To elect auditors for the ensuing year and to fix their remuneration.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from 10th September to 25th September, 1918, both days inclusive.

By order of the Board.
M. N. HATIMBHOY & Co.,
Agents.

1806

LEGAL NOTICE.

NOTICE

PUBLIC IS HEREBY INFORMED that KUBER VISHRAM VYAS and PUNJIRAM MAYARAM have, from the 7th September, 1918, ceased to be partners of our clients, JUTHALAL SAMALDAS and CHATRABHUJ ISHWARDAS, in the business carried on at Khand Bazaar, without the Fort of Bombay, in the name of Shah Juthalal Chatrabhuj and that our said clients are now carrying on business at the same place in the said name of Shah Juthalal Chatrabhuj. Anyone dealing with the said Kuber Vishram Vyas and Punjiram Mayaram in the name of Shah Juthalal Chatrabhuj, will do so at his own risk.

Dated this 10th day of September, 1918.

PURUSHOTTAMRAI & Co.,
Attorneys for Juthalal Samaldas and Chatrabhuj Ishwardas.

1804

NOTICE.

PLEASE inform if any hopes. Dont fail me and dont fail to inform, if in difficulty." "KID." 1743

LEGAL NOTICE.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that our client Mr. MERWANJI BOMANJI CASSINATH has contracted to purchase the undermentioned property from Bai MEHERBAI, widow of Bomanji Edulji Cassinath and Messrs. JIVAJI D. GHANDY, MEHERJIBHOY BOMANJI CASSINATH and BOMANJI SORABJI JAMSHEDJI, the Executors and Trustees of the last Will and Testament and the Codicil thereto of the late Mr. Bomanji Edulji Cassinath.

All persons having any claim to the said property by way of inheritance, gift, lease, lien, maintenance, mortgage, charge, sale, or otherwise howsoever are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned within 14 days from the date hereof. All claims, if any, which are not so received will be considered as null, void and waived and the purchase completed without reference to any such claim.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

FIRSTLY.—All that piece or parcel of Inai land (together with buildings standing thereon) and also together with three pucca built wells with water wheels and trees situate, lying and being at Mowze Udwada, in the District of Surat, Sub-District Pardi, containing by admeasurement 1 acre and 23 gunthas including 2 gunthas of Kharaba, land relating to well for which Rs. 2-8-0 are paid as Akar and annas 8 and pies 8 are paid as Salami bearing Old Survey No. 5 and Revision Survey No. 11.

SECONDLY.—All that piece or parcel of vacant Government Khed Khata land together with a well and all the trees and shrubs standing thereon situate, lying and being at Mowze Udwada, in the District of Surat Sub-District Pardi and admeasuring one acre or thereabouts the Akar whereof is Re. 1-2-0 (being a portion of a larger piece of Government Khed land admeasuring about 2 acres and 9 gunthas Akar whereof is Rs. 2-8-0) and bearing Old No. 3 Revision Survey No. 9 and divided into two plots.

THIRDLY.—All that piece or parcel of Government vacant land situate, lying and being at Mowze Udwada in the District of Surat Sub-District Pardi and opposite to the property firstly described in the schedule hereto bearing lot No. 93 and admeasuring 6,220 square yards or thereabouts in respect of which assessment for 50 years from 25th July, 1911, calculated at 25 times the yearly amount of assessment viz., Rs. 12-14-0 has been paid to the Government.

Dated this 10th day of September, 1918.

KANGA & SAYANI,
Attorneys for Mr. Merwanji B. Cassinath.
Alice Building, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

1807

Water-Proofs and Rot-Proofs.

All articles of Cotton, Linen, Woollen, Felt Canvas &c., rendered perfect WATER-PROOF AND ROT-PROOF

At Ans. 8 per Yard.

OVERCOATS at Rs. 3 only.

The only Firm in India doing this class of business.

Raincoats of upto-date fashion at economic prices from Rs. 10 and upwards.

Price List and Particulars on application to:—

THE EAST INDIA RUBBER EXCHANGE CO
PARVATI BHUVAN,
Opposite Bank of Bombay,
Sandhurst Road, BOMBAY.

LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that MAHIAR NOWSHIRWAN IRANI has contracted to sell to our client the undermentioned property which he has contracted to purchase from FATMABAI MEHERALI SOMJI, RAHIM MEHERALI SOMJI, RAHIMTULLA MEHERALI SOMJI and DOST MAHOMED MEHERALI SOMJI and that all persons having any claim upon or to the said property or any part or portion thereof whether by way of mortgage, sale, gift, lease, trust inheritance, charge, possession, maintenance, or otherwise howsoever are hereby required to make the same known to the undersigned in writing at their office at Old Agra Bank Building No. 121 Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the sale will be completed without regard to any such claim which shall then be considered to have been waived and regarded as null and void.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of leasehold land, containing by admeasurement 1,845 square yards and comprised in the Indenture of Lease of the 10th day of October, 1894, with the messuages or dwelling houses situate, lying and being at Chinchpoogley on the East of the Parel Tank Road, which said dwelling houses are assessed in the Municipal Books under Ward No. 1074, 1075 and 1076 and Street Nos. 2, 3 and 4 and bounded as follows that is to say on or towards the East and North by the property of the Western India Spinning and Manufacturing Co., on or towards the West by the Parel Tank Road and on or towards the South by the property of Jamsetji Nusserwanji Tata.

Dated this 7th day of September, 1918.

CAPTAIN & VAIDYA,
Attorneys for Mahomed Oomer Abdul Rasul,
1772 Purchaser.

NOTICE OF SALE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Messrs. VASUDEO BAPUJI and KHUNDERAO BAPUJI have contracted to sell to our clients the undermentioned property first described in the Schedule hereunder written and the Fazendari right in the land secondly described therein.

Any person having any claim or interest by way of sale, mortgage, gift, inheritance, lease, lien, share or otherwise howsoever in the said property or any part thereof is hereby requested to give notice thereof in writing to the undersigned at their office in the Old Secretariat Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay, within 14 days from the date hereof, after which period the sale will be completed without regard to any claim of which notice has not been received.

THE SCHEDULE ABOVE REFERRED TO.

FIRST.—All that piece or parcel of land or ground of Pension and Tax tenure with the messuages, tenements or dwelling houses standing thereon situate, lying and being on the north side of Dady Seth Agiary Lane, in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 1690 square yards or thereabouts and registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 375, New No. 2250, Old Survey No. 261 and New Survey No. 398 and assessed by the Municipality of Bombay under Ward C, Ward No. 4163 to 4169-4538 and Street Nos. 2, 3, 47, 49, 51, 53, 55, 1-2, 57, 59, 29 and bounded as follows, that is to say, on or towards the North by Anant Rashi Wady Lane, on or towards the South by Dady Seth Agiary Street, on or towards the East partly by the property of Gajanand Moreshwar and partly by the portion of the Fazandari land hereinafter secondly described and on or towards the West by the property of Vishwashrao Shivshanker.

SECONDLY.—All that piece or parcel of land or ground of the Pension and Tax tenure, situate, lying and being at Anant Rashi Wady Lane, in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 470 square yards or thereabouts and registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under portion of Old No. 375, New No. 2250, Old Survey No. 261 and New Survey No. 398 and bounded as follows, that is to say, on or towards the North by Anant Rashi Wady Lane, on or towards the South partly by the property of Gajanand Moreshwar and partly by the portion of the property hereinbefore first described, on or towards the East by the property of Chanda Ramji and on or towards the West by the portion of the property hereinbefore first described.

Dated this 2nd day of September, 1918.

LITTLE & Co.,
Attorneys for the Purchasers.

1651

SALE BY AUCTION.

MESSRS. MEHTA & CO.

Auctioneers to the Government and G. I. P. Railway.
No. 25, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.
Telephone No. 1285.

AUCTION SALE OF UNCLAIMED GOODS, LUGGAGE AND PARCELS AT VICTORIA TERMINUS, G. I. P. RLY.

Under instructions from the G. I. P. Railway and in accordance with Sections 55 and 56 of Indian Railway Act IX of 1890, Messrs. MEHTA and Co., Auctioneers, will sell by Public Auction on TUESDAY, the 17th, WEDNESDAY the 18th & THURSDAY the 19th instant at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.), at the above address the following unclaimed goods, luggage and parcels, etc., consisting of 17 bags chillies, bags of sugar, bales of cotton piece-goods, one bundle velvet, bicycles, parcels of shoes, leather trunks and boxes, brass, copper, aluminium and enamelware, wooden toys, empty casks, scissors, Badminton bats, football covers, worsted socks, Navar for cots, bags of wheat, bags of dall and rice, baskets of glass bangles, bales of gunnies, 7 cases biscuits, tinned corned beef, raisins, walnuts, asafoetida, indigo, locks, lead pencils, aromatic sticks, leather belts, dry ginger, jwari, 2 cases of jam, one bale kamblies, old clothing, etc., etc.

Cash will be required at the time of sale.

MEHTA & Co.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 11th September, 1918.

CRAWFORD & CO'S SALES.

No. 16, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.
Tel. No. 521.

AUCTION SALE OF DROPPINGS 10S INFERIOR ABOUT LBS. 16,475 AND GUTTER WASTE ABOUT LBS. 3,815.

Under instructions from the Agents of the Swadeshi Mills Co., Ltd., and on account and risk of Messrs. H. C. Bode and Sons, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction, on FRIDAY, the 13th instant, at 4 p.m. (S. T.), on the premises of the Mills at Kurla, the following:—

16,475 lbs. about Droppings 10s. Inferior.
3,815 lbs. about Gutter Waste.

A deposit of 25 per cent. required at the time of sale.

CRAWFORD & Co.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 11th September, 1918.

SALE BY AUCTION.

GANDHI & CO.

AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS.
No. 52, Medows Street, Fort.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE PIECES OF LAND SITUATED AT MOWJE KURLA, MOHILE TALUKA SALSETTE, DISTRICT THANA.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.
O. O. C. J.

Suit No. 850 of 1911.

Bai LANUBAI, widow ..... Plaintiff
vs.
Bai BHIWRABAI, widow and others .....
..... Defendants.

Under instructions from Messrs. Muljee and Thakoredas, Attorneys for Mr. Vithaldas Nensey, the Receiver appointed herein, Messrs. GANDHI and Co., Auctioneers, will sell the following property on WEDNESDAY, the 25th day of September, 1918, at 5 p.m. (S. T.), at their Rooms, No. 52, Medows Street, Fort, by Public Auction.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

FIRSTLY:—All those four separate pieces or parcels of land or ground situate within the Government Khalsa boundary at Mowje Koorla, Taluka Salsette, District Thana, in the Registration Sub-District of Koorla, admeasuring in aggregate five acres and seven gunthas a little more or less bearing Survey No. 2, Pot Nos. 1, 3, 2 and nil respectively and Falni Nos. nil, nil, nil, 1, 2 and 3 respectively.

SECONDLY:—All that piece or parcel of land or ground situate within the boundary of the proprietor at Mowje Mohile, Taluka Salsette, District Thana, Registration Sub-District of Koorla, admeasuring 30 gunthas a little more or less and bearing Survey No. 8 Pot No. nil and Falni No. nil.

THIRDLY:—All those nine pieces or parcels of land or ground situate within the Government Khalsa boundary at the said Mowje Mohile, Taluka Salsette, District Thana, Registration Sub-District of Kurla, admeasuring in the aggregate 37 acres and 32 gunthas, be the same a little more or less bearing Survey Nos. 2, 3, 4, 4, 5, 6 and 7 and Pot Nos. 2, 1, 1, nil, nil and 1 respectively.

On search taken recently the properties in possession of the Receiver, bears the following numbers:—

PROPERTY AT KURLA.

Survey No.	Pot No.	Falni No.	Admeasurement Acres	Gunthas.	Assessment. Rs.	a.	p.
2	1	Nil	..	24¼	5	0	0
2	2	Nil	2	32½	25	0	0
2	3	Nil	..	2	0	2	0
2	Nil	3	..	37	2	0	9
2	Nil	1	..	8	0	8	0
			4	24	32	10	0

PROPERTY AT MOWJE MOHILE.

Survey No.	Pot No.	Falni No.	Admeasurement Acres.	Gunthas.	Assessment. Rs.	a.	p.
2	2	Nil	..	10½	2	8	0
3	1	Nil	4	12¾	36	0	0
4	1	Nil	3	22½	30	0	0
6	1	Nil	..	33½	7	0	0
6	2	Nil	4	36¾	18	0	0
6	3	Nil	..	14½	3	0	0
5	Nil	1	5	13	8	0	0
4	Nil	1	..	4	0	4	0
7	Nil	1	17	22	26	0	0
			37	9	130	12	0

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to the undersigned or to Messrs. Muljee and Thakoredas, Solicitors, at their office at No. 7, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.

GANDHI & Co.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 11th September, 1918.

MENESSE & CO.

AUCTIONEERS.
85, Hummum Street, Fort.
Telephone No. 4083.

AUCTION SALE of Packing Cases, Wood Scantlings, Scrap Iron, Anchors and Chains, Carpets, etc.

Messrs. MENESSE and Co. will sell by Public Auction, on FRIDAY, the 13th September, 1918, at 3 p.m. (S. T.), at the B. I. S. N. Co.'s Dockyard, Mazagon, the following goods:—

Empty packing cases, Wood scantlings, Scrap iron, Anchors and chains, condemned linen, old shipboats, old carpet, matting, etc. etc.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE AND UNCLAIMED BOOKED AND UNBOOKED ARTICLES.

Under instructions from the B. B. and C. I. Railway Company, and in accordance with Sections 55 and 56 of the Indian Railways Act IX of 1890, Messrs. MENESSE and Co. will sell by Public Auction on SATURDAY the 21st September, 1918, at 2 p.m. (S. T.), at the Railway Company's Goods Depot, Colaba, next to the Tramway Co.'s Stables:—

8 bales full pressed oily waste cotton forming part of 147 bales booked ex. Ahmedabad to Grant Road, Inv. 1153, Railway Receipt No. 894, of 23-8-1917, consigned by Messrs. Kekaldas Umedchand to selves.

A quantity of valuable and unclaimed booked and unbooked articles.

A descriptive list of booked articles can be seen at any station on the broad gauge section of the B. B. and C. I. Railway.

MENESSE & Co.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 11th September, 1918.

BENNETT & CO.

AUCTION SALE OF COTTON.

On FRIDAY, the 13th instant, at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at Sassoon Dock, Colaba, on account of the concerned:—

26 bales Bharuagar Cotton slightly damaged.

90 bales Cotton sweepings.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

On SATURDAY, the 14th instant, at 3-30 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, a quantity of grey and coloured piece-goods, etc.

At 2 p.m. (S. T.).

1 second-hand rubber tyred victoria, in good order.
1 second-hand rubber tyred vis-a-vis, in good order.
1 second-hand rubber palanquin office shigram.
1 Bay horse, aged, quiet in harness.

BENNETT & Co.,
Bombay, 11th September, 1918.

LIFE-READING.

ANNUAL READING in monthly incidents Rs. 2 only. Whole Life-Reading in general Rs. 5 only. Information required:—Horoscope or date of birth and time with place of birth. Appreciated largely.

B. R. SREENIVASAIYA.
Krishnavilas Agrahar, Mysore.

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NATIONAL INSURANCE COMPANY, LTD.

HEAD OFFICE—7, Church Lane, CALCUTTA.

	Rs.
Capital Fully Subscribed	10,00,000
Capital Paid Up	1,00,000
Invested Funds Over	30,00,000

THE ADVANTAGES OF A "NATIONAL" POLICY.

By paying your Premiums at the lowest possible rate available in India, you secure for yourself a Policy which will enable you to tide over the difficulties owing to the loss of income in your old age or provide for your family in case of an early death.

The "National" carries first class risks and offers unique advantages to the Policy holders.

Please write for Prospectus before deciding the question of insuring your life.

The first Indian Insurance Company to lead the way by investing the total sum of Rupees Six lakhs in the First and Second Indian War Loans.

RAE & CO., Managing Agents, P. BANERJEA, Secretary.
DHURANDHAR BROTHERS, Chief Agents: Bombay Presidency,
72, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.

INSURE YOUR LIFE IN

THE NATIONAL INDIAN LIFE INSURANCE CO, LIMITED.

Because—

(1) It is one of the foremost Indian Life Offices of unquestionable security.

(2) It offers world-wide policies at moderate rates.

(3) It is one of the very few offices issuing policies with Automatic Protection.

(4) Its policies have no irksome restrictions.

For further information, Prospectus, etc please apply to—

THE GENERAL AGENTS,
Bombay and Deccan
42, Medows Street,
BOMBAY.

THE

INDUSTRIAL & PRUDENTIAL ASSURANCE CO., LTD.

(HEAD OFFICE: BOMBAY).

Chairman—The Hon'ble Sir FAZULBHOY CURRIMBHOY, KT.

Attractive Schemes at Low Rates.

For Prospectus and further particulars Apply to—

SECRETARIES & MANAGER,
JIVANLAL, DASTUR & Co.,
112, Esplanade Road, Fort

AMUSEMENTS.

ROYAL OPERA HOUSE

NEW CINEMA PROGRAMME

To-night at 6-30 and 10

The 5-reel Metro masterpiece

"HIS FATHER'S SON"

featuring the New York Star

LIONEL BARRYMORE

The tale of a millionaire's bet with his son that he cannot get and keep a job for a month. The son serves as butler to an heiress catches a burgler, holds his post and finally marries his employer.

Popular Prices:—Re. 1, Annas 8, and 4. Box seats Rs. 2, Family Boxes for 4 Rs. 5

SATURDAY NEXT

For a Short Season! A Unique Attraction!

DR. RICHARD ROWE

The Electrical Wizard in conjunction with

THE MYSTIC FORTUNE TELLER MORA

The Clairvoyante

Ghostly Manifestations, Spirit Ties, Lightning Exchanges.

Something to Laugh about
Something to Think about
Something to Talk about

AMUSEMENTS.

THE EXCELSIOR

Lessees: The Excelsior Theatres Co., Ld.

TO-NIGHT at 9-30

T. DANIEL FRAWLEY

Presents the

FRAWLEY Comedy Co.

LAST FEW NIGHTS!

To-Night Wednesday, 11th Sept.
The Rollicking Farce
"TWIN BEDS"

Thursday 12th
"KICK IN"

Friday 13th
For the first time in Bombay
The Laughter Festival of New York
"IN QUARANTINE"
By the author of "Fair and Warmer"

Saturday, 14th
The Hit of London, New York and Bombay
"FAIR AND WARMER"

Sunday Matinee at 5-30
Final Performance
The Great Farcical Comedy
"IN QUARANTINE."

Plans as usual at ROSE & Co. upto 6 p.m.; after 7 p.m. at the Theatre.

Seats booked by telephone and not taken up before 9-15 p.m. will be cancelled.

TO-DAY 6-30 P M

BABY MARY OSBOURNE

The Little Cuddy Kid in

"A LITTLE PATRIOT"

A Pathe Gold Rooster in 5 parts.

A HAPPY EVENING!

And a superb select Programme,

AT YOUR SERVICE TO-DAY AT THE

CINEMA

PRECIOUS

(Grant Road Tram Terminus)

The spacious and luxurious Picture Mahal will be the scene of five gladsome family gatherings this evening at 3-30; 5-15; 7; 8-45; & 10-30 P. M. (S. T.)

The Programme is a special Pateti Entertainment.

Two new Episodes, No. 13 & 14, of

"The Secret Kingdom"

(4 parts—5000—feet-wherein the Story is nearing its blissful denouement.)

"The Forest Nymph"

(A charming 2-reel drama 3000 ft. the tale of a simple Jungle girl grown-up in ignorance and innocence, hearing the first sweet whisperings of LOVE!)

A COMEDY:

'CHARLIE CHAPLIN AT THE SHOW!"

Quite a treat to suit this festive Holiday.

Special Prize Matinee Shows To-day at 3-30 and 5-15 p. m. (S.T.)

when valuable Prizes, in the shape of saris, etc., will be given away.

Rest of the Shows at 7, 8-45, and 10-30 p.m. (S.T.)

IMPERIAL

"ALWAYS A GOOD SHOW"

TO-NIGHT

The most sensational Serial of the Year

THE

HIDDEN HAND

Featuring

Doris, Kenyon, Sheldon Lewis, Arline Pretty and Mahlon Hamilton.

Episodes 10th and 11th, each one complete in itself.

PATHE'S PICTORIAL
A New Animated Magazine, Highly Educational

CLERMONT FERRAND
Travel—Coloured.

THE HAY BOX
Comedy by Parisian Stars,

TIME: 7, 8-45 & 10-30 p.m. daily.
Matinee Every Sat. & Sun. 5 p.m.
Extra show every Sunday 3-30 p.m.
POPULAR PRICES.
LAMINGTON ROAD.

AMUSEMENTS.

THE EMPIRE

TO-DAY at 4-30, 6-30, 8-15 and 10 p. m.
OUR GRAND PRIZE SHOW TO-DAY AT 6-30 P. M.

Pathe presents TOTO New Star Comedian

"TOTO" THE MOVIE DUMMY"

A Pantomime Farce in 2 acts.

ANOTHER NEW STAR!!!

"The Biggest little girl on Broadway"

BESSIE LOVE

In a 5-act Comedy of New York stage life

"THE GREAT ADVENTURE"

THE MAJESTIC

TRAM TERMINUS, GIRGAUM.

To-night at 7, 8-45 and 10-30

ANOTHER JEWEL SUPER PRODUCTION

The Man Without a Country.

The only one moving picture made from Edward Everett Hale's mighty Classic. It is the story of a man who shirks from his duties towards his country but who is eventually brought to his proper sense of duty by the vision of a like shirker put to mental tortures on account of his treasonable attitude towards his country.

The Universal Screen Magazine and a Com c.

USUAL POPULAR PRICES.
SPECIAL GRAND PRIZE MATINEE TO-DAY AT 5-15

Big Meeting this Evening in Bombay!

TO ALL LOVERS OF THE HORSEFLESH!

Let it be known that the great Race which has been talked about for some months past is coming on to-day, and the hot favourite

"THE WHIP"

is going to be backed by his owner for a fabulous sum.

AND THE WONDER OF IT!

"THE WHIP"

is going to be ridden for the first time in Bombay by a Lady Jockey, a sweet Society Heiress—Miss Diana Beverley.

Isn't that something grand—something captivating—something AU FAIT?

See the tremendous excitement, the surging crowds. the heavy betting, on the great Race-horse. Those who do not frequent the Mahalaxmi and Poona Enclosures are welcomed to day at

THE WEST-END CINEMA

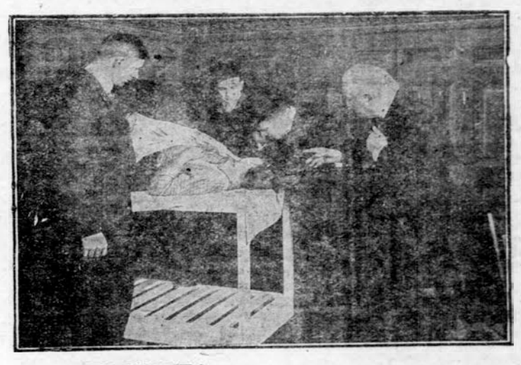
(NEW CHURNEY ROAD)

Witness the ebb and flow of fortunes, the dizzy thronging of paupers and middle-class gentry and the aristocracy! See an awful train wreck a tremendous motor smash! See millionaires losing colossal fortunes—gamblers amassing untold wealth in the twinkling of an eye! Last, and not the least, watch the noble steed, the scion of a hundred pedigrees. winning the Race by a neck!

"THE WHIP"

8 Parts—8,000 feet!

2 Prize Matinee Shows at 3-30 and 5-30 p.m. (S.T.)
Rest of the Shows at 7; 8-45; 10-15 p.m. (S.T.)



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Now Look Sharp and take time by the forelock

The Greatest Opportunity Ever Presented

Most charming two serials

THE SHIELDING SHADOW AND THE EXPLOITS OF ELAINE

5,000 feet long instalment of each serial.

Every week 10,000 feet.

TO-NIGHT!!

AT THE

NEW ALHAMBRA CINEMA

MIND, THIS IS REALLY A RARE OPPORTUNITY

Monday 9th and Tuesday and Wed. 11th & 12th Sept. being Hindu and Parsee Holidays respectively, Special Prize Matinees at 3-30 & 5-15.

Sat. & Sun. Prize Matinees at 3-30 and 5-15 and nightly at 7, 8-45 and 10-30.

NEW SANDHURST ROAD.
Telephone No. 2417.

PLEASE NOTE THAT

K. JONES & CO.

excel in the art of

Glazing Shirts and Collars TO PERFECTION

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DRY-CLEANING

Is their SPECIALITY

A trial will convince,

45, Prince Bldg, Modene St., Fort, BOMBAY.

Economize

Make your old Tyres Into Sound Runners.

DON'T BUY NEW TYRES

Why pay high prices when we can renovate your Old Tyres positively equal to new ones at a nominal cost?

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THE EAST INDIA RUBBER EXCHANGE CO.

Opposite Bank of Bombay.
SANDHURST ROAD, BOMBAY.

AMUSEMENTS.

GALA NIGHT

PALACE

OF VARIETIES

6-30 TO-NIGHT 6-30

THE GAIETY CO.

Presents

NEW VARIETIES

OF A

POTPOURRI OF SONGS and CHORUSES

AND

PATHE GOLD ROOSTER

in 5 acts

RUTH ROLAND

in a

MATRIMONIAL MARTYR

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in Pathe Colour

6-30 TO-NIGHT 6-30

IMPORTANT ANNOUNCEMENT

Encouraged by the tremendous success of pathe Gold Rooster plays, the management are now putting before their patrons another great pathe success

"WHO'S GUILTY?"

Featuring

ANNA NILSON

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TOM MOORE

In a series of thrilling dramas each story of which is independent and complete in itself

"WHO'S GUILTY?"

It is imposible to beat this great series of problem plays.

"WHO'S GUILTY?"

Is the type of plays which should be seen by everyone in the city.

"WHO'S GUILTY?"

While intensely interesting and full of action it drives home a great moral truth.

The First Two Dramas

"TRUTH CRUSHED TO EARTH

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"BEYOND RECALL"

Will be screened on Thursday 12th September, each a collection of 2 Reel photo plays each Complete 8 Distinct in itself

These "Who's Guilty" dramas hold the mirror up to nature in a style so forcibl and interesting that they are certain to make a profound impression.

Each Story Sets you a Problem!

Think it out and say "Who's Guilty"?

The path of life is strewn with pitfalls.

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THURSDAY SEPTEMBER 12TH.

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between a full-grown Lion and a Man, is to be seen in the splendid

SELIG ANIMAL PICTURE

The Lad and the Lion

Showing To-Night at

NEW ALEXANDRA

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This film excels any other animal film Selig has ever produced. The way in which the Lion who takes part in this drama has been trained is simply marvelous.

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PICTORIAL NEWS
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Two Reel Homeland Comedy

featuring LUPINO LANE

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ON ACCOUNT OF PARSI NEW YEAR when a beautiful Silk Sari will be given as prize.

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SHELL SPECTACLES & EYEGLASSES.

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The Latest—The Neatest—The Best.

THE MOST COMFORTABLE.
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Hornby Road, Opposite Whiteaway,
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CULTURED TAILORS FOR CUSTOMERS OF CULTURED TASTE.

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Princess Street, BOMBAY.

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A scientific and efficient tooth paste with elegant finish that absolutely supersedes all other preparations for destroying decaygerms, neutralizing mouth acid, promoting healthy gums, and purifying the breath, it ensures sound and pearly teeth and keeps the entire oral cavity in wholesome condition.

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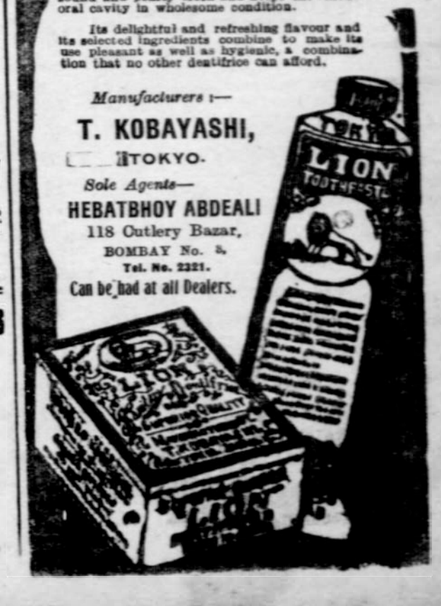

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TOUCHES THE TICKLE.

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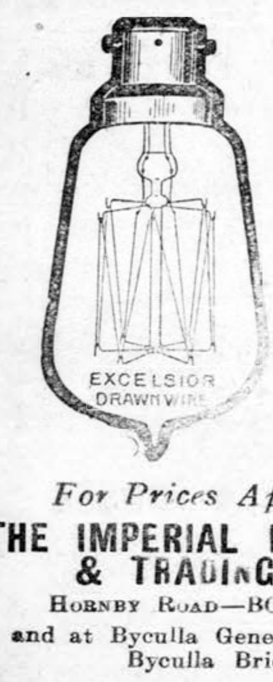

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LADIES' & GENTS' WATCHES
CLOCKS & TIMEPIECES
Can be had at prices beyond competition
Trial Solicited:
CATALOGUES FREE.
CHOONILAL CHHAGANLAL
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COMMERCIAL

CABLE QUOTATIONS.

COTTON.

LIVERPOOL WEEKLY COTTON REPORT.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

London, Saturday, Sept. 7th.

	Bales.
Total in Sight	54,700,000
Egyptian Visible Supply	264,000
East Indian " "	103 000
American " "	1 878 000
Other " "	73 000
Total Sales	11,000
East Indian Sales	1,400
Total Speculation	—
Export	—
East Indian Export	..
" " Stock	49 000
" " Forwarded	4,000
" " Actual Export	—
" " Imports	—
" " Speculation	..
American Afloat	90,000
East Indian Afloat	9,000
Total Afloat	135,000

AMERICAN MARKETS.

New York, Sept. 6th.

Day's Receipts at all U. S. Ports	—
" Exports to Great Britain	6,000
" " to Continent	Nil
Fair Rio Coffee (No 7 quality)	9¼
Demand Bills	4.75 50
Silver Commercial Bars	101½

	Bales
Week's Receipts of Cotton at U S Ports	67 0
" Exports to Great Britain	23 0
" " to France and Continent	14 0
" " to Japan	2.00
Stock of Cotton at U S Ports	822,
" " at Interior Ports	612.0 8

New York. Sept. 7th

Day's Receipts at all U.S. Ports	12,000
" Exports to Great Britain	Nil
" to Continent	12,000
Futures at New York Oct.	34 66
" " Jan.	33 89
" " Mar.	33 73
Spot Cotton at New York	36.45
" Orleans	33 50
Futures at New Orleans Oct.	32 70
" " Jan.	32.80
Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 quality) Nominal	9¼
Demand Bills	4.75 50
Silver Commercial Bars	101½

MONEY MARKET.

London, Sept. 7th

Bar Silver Spot	49 1/2
Closing Tone of Silver:—Steady.	
Discount, Bank of England Rate 5 per cent since 5th April 1917	
Discount Bank Bills 3 m/st	3 1/2
" Indian Bank Bills 6 m/st.	3 1/2
" Fine Trade Bills 3 months	4 1/4
" " " " 6	4 5/8
Interest day to day loans	3
" 7 day market loans	3 1/8
Consols 2½%	58 X. D.
Rupee Paper 3½% Nominal	50⅞
Indian Stock 3½% Sterling Loan	68½
Government Securities 3 %	5[illegible]
Ex. On London at Paris Francs	26.10

London, Sept. 9th.

Bar Silver Spot	49 1/2
Closing Tone of Silver:—Steady.	
Discount, Bank of England Rate 5 per cent. since 5th April 1917	
Discount Bank Bills 3 m/st.	3 1/2
" Indian Bank Bills 6 m/st.	3 1/2
" Fine Trade Bills 3 months	4 1/4
" " " 6 "	4 5/8
Interest day to day loans	3
7 day market loans	3 1/8
Consols 2½%	58½ X D.
Rupee Paper 3½% Nominal	50⅞
Indian Stock 3½% Sterling Loan	68⅜
Government Securities 3 %	59½
Ex. On London at Paris Francs	26.07

WAR LOANS.

London, Sept. 7th.

3½% 1925—1928	£88⅞
4½% 1925—1945	£100⅛
5 " New	£95⅛

London, Sept. 9th.

3½ % 1925—1928	£88
4½ % 1925—1945	£100⅛
% New	£95⅛

MISCELLANEOUS MARKETS

London Sept. 7th.

WHEAT.

Wheat Choice White Karachi, per 492lbs. C.I.F. Paid	—
Wheat Choice White Bombay Paid	—

ROZARIO SANTA FE.

Rozario Santa Fe—62½ lbs. Quoted	77/6
Barletta Russo—62 lbs. Quoted	77

AUSTRALIAN.

Australian—61 Paid	79/6

RAPESEEDS

Rapeseed, Ferozepore usual Bold Afloat Value	580
Rapeseed, Yellow Guzerat, 416 lbs ex-Ship Afloat Value	600
Toria Rapeseed Afloat Value	600

METALS.

English best Selected Copper	£133
Standard Copper G M B Nominal	£122½
Hard Spelter	Nominal.

JAVA SUGAR.

Raw Java Nos. 16/18 C. & F. Calcutta Aug.-Sept. Buyers	17/3
Fine White Java, C & F. Calcutta Aug.-Sept. Buyers	19/3

RUBBER.

Para Rubber Fine Hard Cure Oct.-Nov. Nominal	3 7
Plantation First Latex Crepe Sept Buyers	2 2

London, Sept. 9th.

WHEAT.

Wheat Choice White Karachi, per 492lbs. C I F. Paid	—
Wheat Choice White Bombay Paid	—

ROZARIO SANTA FE.

Rozario Santa Fe—62 lbs. Quoted	77/6
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English best Selected Copper	£133
Standard Copper G.M.B. Nominal	£122½
Hard Spelter	Nominal

JAVA SUGAR.

Raw Java Nos. 16/18 C. & F. Calcutta Aug.-Sept. Buyers	17/3
Fine white Java, C. & F. Calcutta Aug.-Sept. Buyers	19/3

RUBBER.

Para Rubber Fine Hard Cure Oct.-Nov. Nominal	3/7½
Plantation First Latex Crepe Sept. Paid	2/2½

Tone:—Quiet.

WHEAT AND SEED.

The following are to-day's closing rates as issued by the Marwari Chamber of Commerce.

Bombay Sept. 10th—6-0 p.m.

Ready	Bazar Terms. Rs. a. p.	Rail Delivery Rs. a. p.
Wheat, White Delhi 70-30	..	Wheat and Seeds Market is closed on account of Hindoo, Jain and Parsi Holidays. This Rate is unchanged.
" Cawnpore 70-30	..	
" Karachi Bangla	..	
Rapeseed, Brown Delhi	..	
" Cawnpore	..	
" Yellow Cawnpore	..	
Linseed, Brown Bold	..	
" Thin	..	
Teelseed, White 85.15	..	
" Gajar 75.25	..	
" Gajar 50.50	..	
" Black	..	
Poppyseed, White	..	
Groundnuts	..	
Mowraseed	..	
Barley	..	
Castorseed	..	

Forward.	Rs. a. p.
Wheat April-May	9 5 9
Wheat Aug.-Sept.	9 13 0
Linseed May	12 9 0
Linseed Sept.	10 15 0

BOMBAY AND CHINA YARN MARKET.

Bombay, Sept. 10th 1918

	Rate per lb. Rs. a. p.
David No. 10	1—9— 3
Shapurji No. 10	1—8— 0
Simplex No. 10	1— 7 4
Edward No 10	1— 6 12
Light House No. 61	1 2 8

BOMBAY EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Sept. 10th, 1918

	Market Rates
Bank Telegraphic	Unchanged.
" Demand	
Doc. Acceptance 3m/s	
Fcs. Demand	
American Dollars	
Hongkong "	
Shanghai	
Japan	
Singapore	

Market Steady.

MESSRS MONTAGU'S BULLION REPORT

LONDON, July 11.

GOLD.

The Bank of England gold reserve against its note issue shows an increase of £637,075 as compared with last week's return.

The amount of gold held in Legations abroad by the Argentine Caisse de Conversion on March 31st last is considerably larger than that thus held on the same date in 1917. Particulars are appended:—

Total Gold Reserve—316,844,746.16 dollars, March 31st, 1917; 358,013,509.02 dollars, March 31st, 1918.

Of which was held abroad—55,254,373.62 dollars, March 31st, 1917; 96.415,414 dollars, March 31st, 1918.

Total Paper Issue—1,013,110,927.93 dollars, March 31st, 1917; 1,106,685,298 dollars, March 31st, 1918.

CURRENCY.

The cult of the notes in low denominations continues to spread. It is reported from Egypt that the shortage of silver coin in that country, notwithstanding that the circulation has been increased by nearly 200 per cent., —namely, from two and a half million to seven million pounds nominal value,—is impelling an issue of 10 piastre notes. The lowest denomination hitherto has been notes of 25 piastres.

SILVER.

The tone continues good, but no change has taken place in the price. The Shanghai exchange has hardened to 4s. 9d., and it is reported that purchases on account of China have been made in the United States of America.

Indian exports of silver during the financial year 1916-17, according to the Official Report showed a substantial increase on private as well as on Government account, mainly owing to larger exports of rupees to Mesopotamia, East Africa, the Bahrein Islands and Ceylon, and of piastres, coined in the Bombay Mint, to Egypt.

The stock in Shanghai on the 6th instant consisted of about 27,100,000 ounces in sycee and 15,200 000 dollars, as compared with about 27,450,000 ounces in sycee and 14,700,000 dollars on the 29th June last.

Quotations for bar silver per oz. std.:—

July 5—48 13/16d. cash, no quotation fixed for forward delivery.

July 6—48 13/16d. cash, no quotation fixed for forward delivery.

July 8—48 13/16d. cash, no quotation fixed for forward delivery.

July 9—48 13/16d. cash, no quotation fixed for forward delivery.

July 10—48 13/16d. cash, no quotation fixed for forward delivery.

July 11—48 13/16d. cash, no quotation fixed for forward delivery.

Average—48.812.

Bank Rate—5 per cent.

Bar gold per oz. std.—77/9.

The quotation to-day for cash delivery is the same as that fixed a week ago.

URGENT FOR MARINE AND MILITARY DEPARTMENTS.

Modern British pattern Life Belts passed by the Board of Trade.
Manilla Ropes 1¼" to 8"
Canvass of all classes
High class Packings
Steam-proof Rubber Sheets
Oars, Paints, &c.

Large stocks for immediate delivery.

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Bruce Lane, Fort, BOMBAY.

THE LIFE OF A BUILDING DEPENDS ON—
WHAT?
Good reliable oil and water colours Paints, Varnishes, Cements, Distempers, etc. which give stability and add attractiveness. The Best Reliable House for these is—
KAPADIA BROTHERS,
CONTRACT WORKS UNDERTAKEN AT A VERY LOW RATE.
No. 357 Abdul Rehman Street, BOMBAY.
Telephone No. [illegible]

INVALUABLE OPPORTUNITY FOR EARNING MONEY!

If you have lost your Money in any kind of business of Shares, Cotton, Linseed, Silver Guinea, Yarn, Sugar, Colours, Castor Oil, Rice, Wheat, etc., then we will help you to recoup your loss and gain large sums by our correct forecasts of Bull and Bear, for which we have received many good certificates. We foretell the exact figures by our large experience and by the help of the Mantras. If you seek our advice beforehand or get it after you have lost your money in some transactions, you will be immensely benefited by our exact knowledge in these matters. Fee only Rs. 10 and Rs. 15 for our forecasts for Bear and Bull. We also do the work of Astrology and Palmistry, and will correctly foretell every incident of your future life and also prepare Horoscopes, etc. Fee only Rs. 2 and Rs. 5 for seeing only the hand. KRUSHNALAL RAMKANT SHARMA, opposite Anant Shivji Desai Topiwalla, 1st Floor, Moti Bazar, Bombay.
[illegible]

SMALL CAUSES COURT

SUITS FOR RECOVERY OF RENTS.

NEW PLEAS UNDER THE RENT ACT.

Burjorji Cursetji Pavri v. Coorji Pitamber and others.

(Before His Honour Mr. K. M. Jhaveri.)

The plaintiff in this suit is the owner of a godown at Ahmedabad Street, Mandvi, which he had let to one Dharsey Nanji for a period of two years from 1st May 1914 to 30th April 1916 at a monthly rent of Rs. 725. In December, 1915, Dharsey Nanji had sublet the same to Messrs. E. D. Sassoon and Co. at Rs. 1,000 per month. The godown was subsequently leased by the defendant at Rs. 1,100 per month for a period of one year ending 30th April, 1918, and the present suit was filed for recovery of Rs. 1,100 as rent for April last.

Mr. K. K. Suntoke, who appeared for the plaintiff, contended that on the basis of the rent of Rs. 1,000 paid by Messrs. E. D. Sassoon and Co. in January, 1916, the standard rent would be Rs. 1,100, which his client would be entitled to recover. The definition of "Landlord" in the Rent Act included "a tenant who sublet" and the standard rent ought therefore to be calculated on the basis of the amount which the property actually realised and not the rent at which the superior landlord had let to Dharsey Nanji.

Mr. Wadilal N. Shah argued, on defendant's behalf, that standard rent would be determinable on the basis of the rent at which the premises were let by the owner. Any other construction of the Act would be repugnant to the spirit of the Act which was meant to prevent profiteering by middlemen. He accordingly denied that any rent for April was left outstanding, on the ground that the standard rent would be Rs. 725 plus 10 per cent., i.e., Rs. 797-8-0 only and the defendant having paid Rs. 907-8-0 as excess from January to March, the balance due to him would be Rs. 110 after crediting the plaintiff with standard rent for April.

His Honour the Acting Chief Judge upheld this contention and delivered the following judgment:—

JUDGMENT.

I think that in this case the standard rent should be taken as Rs. 725 plus 10 per cent., as Rs. 725 was being realised by the present plaintiff on 1st January, 1916, under his lease with Dharsey Nanji. As it happened, plaintiff's lessee sublet to E. D. Sassoon and Co. for a time at Rs. 1,000, and plaintiff now asks the Court to determine the standard rent at that rate. In my opinion, that would be defeating the object of the Act and also substituting the word "sublet" for "let" in section 2, clause 1, of the Rent Act. Calculating rent at the rate of Rs. 725 plus 10 per cent. nothing would remain payable for April rent and the suit must therefore be dismissed with costs.

SIR HAJI YUSUF'S RENT FARMER.

Mulji and Thakoredas, Solicitors v. Diweshwar Pursnotam.

(Before His Honour Mr. R. S. Dadachanji.)

The plaintiffs, a firm of Solicitors, occupied premises No. 7 at Church Gate Street, as monthly tenants of the defendant, a rent-farmer of Sir Haji Yusuf. On 1st March, 1918, the plaintiffs were ordered, by a High Court decree, to vacate the premises within six months and pay Rs. 275 per month, instead of Rs. 400 claimed by the defendant as for use and occupation during this period. After the Rent Act came into force, the decree was varied under section 10 by deleting therefrom the direction as to vacating the premises but the provision as regards payment of rent was left untouched. The defendant threatened to execute his decree so far it related to payment of rent at Rs. 275 per month and plaintiffs thereupon paid the amount decreed and now filed this suit for a refund of the excess recovered from them over the standard rent under threat of execution proceedings.

Plaintiffs appeared in person. Mr. V. M. Patel, who appeared for the defendant, argued that the Small Causes Court had no power to vary a decree of the High Court and the amount having been recovered as due under a decree, no refund could be ordered as the amount was lawfully claimable and recoverable by execution of the decree.

His Honour over-ruled this contention and delivered the following judgment.

JUDGMENT.

It is admitted by both parties that the rent of the premises in suit was Rs. 225 in January 1916 and that plaintiffs paid Rs. 275 per month from January to June, 1918, in terms of Ex. A. decree in High Court suit No. 59 of 1918. The order of the High Court, in that suit ran as follows, "this court doth further order that the defendant firm (plaintiffs in the present suit) do pay to the plaintiff (defendant in the present suit) Rs. 275 per month from 1st January 1918 as rent for use and occupation of the said premises upto date of delivery of possession." The defendant contends that this court has no jurisdiction to vary any order made by the High Court and the only question to be decided is whether the plaintiffs can, in this court, claim to recover from the defendant the excess over standard rent paid by them under aforesaid decree of the High Court.

Under section 10 of the Rent Act provision is made, whereby the court, by which an order in ejectment is made, can vary or rescind that order in such manner as it may think fit, and the High Court has, by an order made on 17th June last, varied the decree by deleting therefrom the direction relating to delivery of possession.

There is however no provision in the Act enabling or authorising the court, which has, before the passing of the Rent Act, ordered payment of rent in excess of the standard rent, to vary or rescind such order after the said Act, comes into operation and during its pendency.

Section 3, clause (i) of the Act provides that "subject to the provisions of this Act, where the rent of any premises has been, or is, hereafter during the continuance of this Act, increased above the standard rent the amount by which the rent payable exceeds the amount which would have been payable had the increase not been made shall, notwithstanding any agreement to the contrary, be irrecoverable." Taking into consideration the object of the Act, there is no doubt that, by this clause is meant to cover every case of increase and did provide, that no rent higher than the standard rent shall be recoverable from the tenant. In my opinion it makes no difference that the increase over the standard rent has been ordered by a court of law. The clause applies to an increase of rent made by the Act of parties or by order of a court of law prior to the passing of the Act. As the clause is ment to cover every case of increase over the standard rent, the legislature has not expressly provided for the case of varying a decree of court directing payment of rent which may be in excess of standard rent. The excess over standard rent paid by the plaintiffs was irrecoverable by the landlord, the defendant in this case, and therefore under Section 12 the tenants are entitled to claim a refund within the period allowed by the Act. The plaintiffs are therefore entitled to a decree for the amount paid by them in excess of the standard rent. Claim decreed.

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RESHARPENED
Gillette, Clemak, Auto &c. any sort keen as new Re 1-2 doz. Under six As. 2 each. Thick (Hollow Ground) Blades As. 4 each. Razors As. 8 each. All Post Free. Electroplating and Surgical Instruments repairs done. MATHEWS & Co., 86, Medows St., Opp. [illegible], Bombay.

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Prices are for usual ordinary Band.

		Special Mercerised quality.	Usual No. 44.
SMALL, to fit waist from	22 to 28 in.	Rs. 4 0	Rs. 3 0
MEDIUM, to fit waist from	28 to 33 in.	Rs. 4 4	Rs. 3 4
LARGE, to fit waist from	34 to 40 in.	Rs. 4 8	Rs. 3 8

EXTRA LARGE size special price, according to size.
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Branch:—279, Hornby Road, Fort, opp. Whiteaway's.
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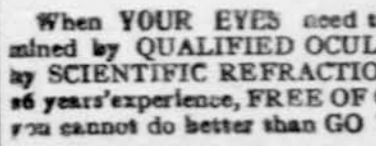
BOMBAY.

By Special Appointment to His Excellency the Governor.



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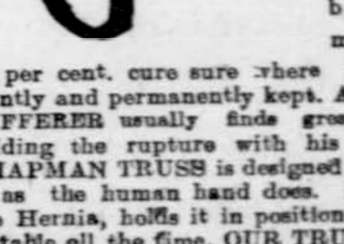

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QUADRANGULAR CRICKET.

PRESIDENCY WINS.

EXCITING FINISH.

HINDUS' GALLANT STRUGGLE.

PRESIDENCY.

1st Innings	119
2nd Innings	135

HINDUS.

1st Innings	68
2nd Innings	148

(From Our Special Representative.)

POONA, Sept. 10.

The first match of the Quadrangular Cricket Tournament resulted to-day in a win for the Presidency by 38 runs. The game was witnessed again by large crowds their number increasing to great proportions in the afternoon.

Resuming their second venture to-day the Presidency carried their overnight total to 135. This left the Hindus with the task of making 186 runs to equalise their oppone They were able, however, to make only 148 and the match thus resulted in a win for the Presidency by 38 runs. The match will long be remembered as one of the most interesting in the course of these tournaments. It was in fact one long series of surprises throughout the two days. The concluding stages of the game were especially most exciting, the Hindus' second innings under going quite a number of vicissitudes. The start was bad enough, three wickets including that of their Skipper Pai realising only 11, and the matters assumed a still more gloomier aspct for the Hindus when they lost Deedher, one of their finest batsmen, only 25 runs later. But then came a most remarkable stand by Vithal and Naidu who added 50 runs for the fifth wicket. Both opened cautiously but subsequently they hit with freedom and though they very wisely took no risks they allowed no opportunity to pass by of scoring. It was the most remarkable stand of the two days' game, and both these batsmen deserve great credit for their splendid performance. Vithal played the better game of the two. Indeed, his was the best batting display on either side during the two days. He drove and cut in a splendid fashion his chief hits, being six fours, and he quite deserved the ovation which he received on his return to the pavilion. As long as he and Naidu were in the Hindus had hopes of equalising their opponent's total but a separation of the partnership was effetced at 86 and when Ganpat, a dashing bat was sent back with addition of only one to the total which now stood at 87 for 6 wickets. Hindu hopes dwindled to small proportions and later on Vithal's dismissal at 114 brought the greatest disappointment to the Hindus' supporters. They now wanted 72 runs to equalise a task which appeared extremely difficult as they had now only 3 wickets in hand. They however continued to make a gallant fight and Shivram splendidly rose to the occassion. He put up a magnificent fight and if he had received a little more help than he actually had, the result would have been a different one. But the next two wickets realised only 30, the score standing at 144 for 9 wickets. The greatest excitement prevailed now. Tarrant and Heath girded up their loins for a final supreme effort and Shivram played for all he was worth and 4 runs later a loud cheer went up as Tarrant scattered Kothare's wickets with a splendid delivery, the Presidency winning by 38 runs.

The Presidency deserve to be congratulated on their victory and the Hindus on the fight they made to the last. Both the Presidency and the Hindu batsmen in their second innings did something better than in their first. Still the fact cannot be gainsaid that the batsmen on both the sides generally failed to play up to expectations. The ball had to be matched as it sometimes shot or kicked up in awkward fashion but the wicket on the whole played fast and true, and one would have expected the two great batting sides alike the Presidency and the Hindus to put up a better aggregate after two days' play. At any rate, it could not be called a bowlers' wicket when even a bowler of Tarrant's stamp could get only a limited amount of work on the ball on it. But though it was not a bowlers' wicket it was a bowlers' match, for except at rare intervals the bowlers held the upper hand during the two days' game. As it is their analyses would have been quite creditable but their performances were especially meritorious in view of the fact that they had to bowl on a wicket which gave them practically no assistance. Heath's aggregate of 9 wickets for 100 runs, Tarrant's 8 for 66, and Rana's 11 for 105 are figures on which they can well congratulate themselves. Captain C. J. V. Weigall's was the best batting display on the Presidency side. He played correct and faultless cricket though it must be said his batting showed some lack of enterprise. He was absolutely right in taking no risks but there were occasions when he could have punished the bowlers severely. But that was the only flaw in his fine innings and he played excellent cricket, making some very pretty strokes, chief among which were six fours, and he was unconquered with 58 to his credit when the Presidency innings terminated.

THE PLAY.

The Presidency started batting one short to-day as Captain Laverton, their skipper, who was badly hurt by a ball from Rana yesterday, was unable to play to-day. The very first ball that he got from Rana yesterday hit him badly, but it was not felt until he was fielding. He, however, played right through yesterday, but as he is feeling worse to-day he is unable to play and Captain C. J. V. Weigall of Karachi is to-day skipping the team in his place. Captain Laverton's absence is a serious handicap to the Presidency, as he was one of the very few men to score yesterday.

To-day the start was made at 11-35, Major Weigall and Captain Weigall, the overnight not-outs resuming to Naidu, who bowled from the Council end and Rana who delivered attack from the Gymkhana end. Major Weigall opened the day's account by cutting Naidu for a single, shortly after the Presidency met with the first reverse of the day, Major Weigall being bowled by Naidu. (62-4-21). The out-going batsman had played fine faultless cricket for his 21 and he looked like making a big score when he was unfortunately bowled off his pads. Captain Panks, the next man in, had a brief existence at the wicket, Rana soon completely beating him with a beautiful delivery. (65-5-2). Captain Cooper now joined Captain Weigall. Runs now came in pretty quickly and 80 soon showed on the board. At 88 Shivram was entrusted with the attack in the place of Rana and Dalvi replaced Naidu at the other end. Some singles came in and then Cooper quickened the pace a bit by hitting Shivram for 3 and then Captain Weigall hoisted the century amid cheering by driving Dalvi for 1. The long partnership of Weigall and Cooper then came to an end, Dalvi dismissing the latter. (100-6-13). Captain Rait-Kerr, who now joined Captain Weigall, was sent away by Shivram who beat him with well pitched delivery. (101-7-1). Heath next partnered Captain Weigall and beautifully hit Dalvi to leg for 4, Captain Weigall responding by prettily placing Shivram for the like number in the similar direction. 110 was telegraphed. The run-getting pace again slowed down. It has been slow practically throughout this morning, the Hindu bowlers maintaining a good length and fielding being very keen. Pai, Vithal and Shivram were especially smart in this department saving a large number of runs by their brilliant work. At 122, Rana again took up the attack and soon had Heath caught at the wicket by Navale. Heath had played good cricket. (123-8-11). Garnett was the last man in. Captain Weigall then reached his half century amid cheering by getting a 4 off Naidu and in the next over cut Rana to the northern boundary and 130 showed on the board. Shortly after, Rana clean-bowled Fawcett. (135-9-1). The Presidency second innings thus terminating at 1-15 p.m. with the total at 135.

HINDU'S 2nd INNINGS.

At 1-25 p.m. the Hindus commenced their second innings with 187 to make to win. Dalvi and Rana faced Tarrant. Dalvi had a life, Heath missing him at short leg off Tarrant. Encouraged by this new lease of life Dalvi cut Tarrant for a 4. The play adjourned for lunch at 1-30 p.m. Their Excellencies Lord and Lady Willingdon and their Highnesses the Maharajas of Cooch Behar and Jodhpur arrived in the afternoon and watched the match with keen interest.

On resuming after lunch, Rana sent Heath for 4, signalling 10. Shortly after, Tarrant beat Dalvi with a beautiful leg break delivery (10-1-6). Pai the Hindu skipper, who joined Rana, was soon leg-before wicket to Tarrant before a single had been scored (10-2-0). Vithal next became associated with Rana, who also soon succumbed to Tarrant, who was now bowling in splendid form (11-3-4). A rot had now apparently set in and Deodher the great Hindu batsman stepped into the breach. Vithal finely sent a full toss from Heath to the boundary and Deodher driving Tarrant for a single put up 20 on the board. Vithal next cut Heath for a quartette, Deodher replying by prettily putting Tarrant to leg for 2. 30 went up, which Deodher welcomed by finely hitting Heath to leg for 3, but the Hindus again experienced great disappointment when Deodher lifted Heath's next delivery and was splendidly held at square leg by Rait Kerr (36-4-7). Naidu joined Vithal, who splendidly drove Heath to the eastern boundary, telegraphing 40; and a little later there was loud cheering on Naidu making a magnificent boundary drive off Heath and signalling half a century. One run later Drayson relieved Tarrant, Vithal pulling the new bowler to the eastern boundary for a 4. Tarrant took up the attack at the other end and Naidu splendidly sent the Middlesex professional for a 4 and next for a 2, sixty going up quickly. Heath now bowled from the Gymkhana end, Drayson having bowled one over to enable Tarrant and Heath to change the ends. 70 went up and Pank relieved Tarrant. A shower came down at this stage interrupting the play for half an hour. On resuming Vithal cut Heath for a triplet and 80 went up shortly after. Vithal prettily put Tarrant to the leg boundary and the Hindu hopes now ran high. Shortly after, however, Tarrant completely beat Naidu (86-5-21). Naidu had played splendid cricket for his 21, coning as it did, at a most critical stage of the Hindu innings. Ganpat, who joined his brother Vithal, was quickly sent back, Heath finding his wickets with a beautiful delivery (87-6-1). Shivram next became associated with Vithal. 90 went up and great excitement prevailed at this stage, the question being keenly discussed whether the Hindus would be able to make 97 runs more to win. There was still hope for the Hindus as they had four wickets in hand with Vithal and Shivram in. Century was then signalled amid tremendous cheering. 110 went up and then the Presidency supporters broke out into loud cheering on Heath working Vithal's stumps (114-7-48). Vithal had played a great innings and he received an ovation on his return to the pavilion. Vithal's dismissal was a great disappointment to the Hindus, whose hopes of equalling their opponents total were now considerably diminished. Bhonsle joined Shivram. The excitement increased as the score went up to 120. the Hindus now wanted 67 to win and had three wickets in hand and their hopes began to revive, but, shortly after Heath completely beat Bhonsle (124-8-2). Navale now joined Shivram who splendidly put Heath to the leg boundary. The signal board showed 130 and excitement continued to increase the Hindu supporters cheering every stroke and the cheering was a prolonged one when Shivram splendidly hit Heath to the leg boundary. 140 telegraphed. 4 runs later, Navale was leg before wicket to Tarrant (144-9-7). Kothare was the last man in. The Hindus now wanted 42 to equalise their opponents' total. At 148, Tarrant scattered Kothare's wickets (148-10-1). the Presidency winning the match by 38 runs.

Scores:—

PRESIDENCY 1ST INNINGS.

Heath b Rana	0
Major Weigall b Rana	11
Garnett b Naidu	0
Major Dragson b Rana	7
Tarrant b Rana	18
Captain Weigall b Rana	3
Captain Laverton (Capt.) c Pai b Shivram	17
Capt. Pank b Kothare	7
Capt. Cooper c Shivram b Naidu	18
Capt. Rait-Kerr c Dalvi b Rana	23
Fawcett not out	2
Extras	13
Total	119

PRESIDENCY 2ND INNINGS.

Tarrant b Naidu	2
Garnett c Naidu b Rana	4
Drayson b Rana	8
Major Weigall, b Naidu	21
Capt. Weigall (capt.), not out	58
Capt. Panks, b Rana	
Major Cooper, c Dalvi	13
Capt. Rait-Kerr, b Shivram	1
Corpl. Heath, c Navale, b Rana	12
Mr. Fawcett, b Rana	1
Capt. Laverton—absent hurt.	
Extras	14
Total	135

BOWLING ANALYSIS:

	O	R	M	W
Rana	23	56	4	6
Naidu	10	34	7	2
Shivram	4	10	2	1
Kothare	2	6	0	1

2nd Innings.

	O.	R.	M.	W.
Rana	16	49	3	5
Naidu	21	35	9	2
Kothare	2	6	1	0
Shivram	12	20	2	1
Dalvi	7	11	3	1

HINDUS' 1ST INNINGS.

Dalvi lbw b, Heath	11
Navale c Heath b Laverton	0
Ganpat c Captain Weighall b Heath	2
Vithal lbw b Heath	7
Deodher (not out)	14
Naidu b Tarrant	8
Pai (Capt) b Tarrant	0
Shivram b Heath	3
Bhonsle (run out)	0
Kothare b Heath	7
Rana (run out)	0
Extras	16
Total	68

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

	O	R	M	W
Tarrant	15	18	8	2
Laverton	3	1	2	1
Heath	11	33	1	5

HINDUS' SECOND INNINGS.

Dalvi b Tarrant	6
Rana b Tarrant	4
Pai (Captain) lbw Tarrant	0
Vithal b Heath	48
Deodher c Rait Kerr b Heath	7
Naidu b Tarrant	21
Ganpat b Heath	1
Shivram (not out)	26
Bhonsle b Heath	2
Navale lbw b Tarrant	7
Kothare b Tarrant	1
Extras	25
Total	148

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

	O	R	M	W
Tarrant	25	48	9	6
Heath	25	67	4	4
Drayson	1	7	0	0
Pank	1	1	0	0

Umpires:—Messrs Shums A. Tyebji and A. H. Davar.

A REVIEW OF THE MATCH.

(By "Leg Before.")

Once again in the Quadrangular Tournament matches the Europeans have beaten the Hindus. In such matches the two communities have met upon five occasions, the Hindus winning in 1913 by seven wickets and in 1916 by six wickets and then in 1914 the Hindus led by 46 runs on the first innings, which qualified the Hindus to appear in the final game. The Europeans beat the Hindus at Poona in 1915 by ten wickets in the final tournament game and yesterday they won by 38 runs, which qualifies, the Europeans to meet the winners of the Parsi and Mahomedan match which commences to-morrow. It has been a great game for the Hindus, who, notwithstanding the very fine bowling by Chandarana missed such an artist with the ball as Joshi. His absence was the first bit of bad luck encountered by Pai's band of triers. Another bit of bad luck was the failure of Pai to score a single run in the match, but he can console himself that very many better batsmen than he have captured a pair of specs, as they call two cyphers, in the match. Pai made up for that double failure by using excellent judgment in his placing of the field and changing bowling and if an example in the field were wanting the Hindu Captain supplied it. He saved very many runs at mid-off. Naturally the Hindus will sympathise with the Europeans, who were forced to play only ten men in their second innings through Captain Laverton injuring his foot during the innings of the Hindus, Laverton was the nearest approach bowler on the European side and his absence might have proved a serious handicap at one time. At the critical position of yesterdays play it seemed that Tarrant's leg trouble was going to deprive the Europeans of another bowler. The Hindu players were glad that he was away only for one over, for they said, "If we are to win we would prefer to win with Tarrant against us and we should not like to lose without Tarrant against us." The Hindus really appreciated the honour of having one of the finest all round players the world has ever known as am opponent.

Naturally there are a lot of "ifs" about the match. The Hindus' first innings was not a true indication of their ability as batsmen, even allowing that Tarrant and Heath were bowling well. They are in point of fact a better all round batting side than the side which represented the Europeans at Poona and they are a better all-round fielding side, which they proved. Why the Hindus failed so badly as to make only 52 runs off the bat in their first innings wants some explaining away, but just as the Europeans batted badly so did the Hindus. With characteristic determination the Hindus were on the tip-toe to compensate for their first failure and they bowled and fielded in the second innings of the Europeans just for all the world as if they had the match in the hollow of their hand. What the two Weigalls did on Monday—one of the Weigalls who if called "Gerry" by his friends—and Major Cooper did yesterday morning, as when the Europeans were only 116 on with only four wickets available. Those two gave a splendid exhibition adding 35 runs for the fifth wicket. Weighall seemed to put every ounce of his experience of over a quarter of century as a first class cricketer into his play while Major Cooper went on plodding along, presenting the full face of his bat up against the fine attack. Again that useful stand by Weigall and Corporal Heath meant much more than the 21 runs which the eighth wicket added.

Although the Hindus were beaten they were not disgraced and their weaknesses exposed at Poona will stand the Hindus in good stead. In Vithal the Hindus possess a perfect treasure of a batsman and if somewhat uncertain at the commencement of his innings yesterday, his very fine effort of 48 was most interesting to watch. Oh! if he had only come off like that in the first innings, the match would have run into three days and who can say what the result would have been?

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CRICKET IN BOMBAY.

BOMBAY GYMKHANA "B" V. ZINGARI CLUB.

ZINGARI CLUB "B."

Lester, c Carroll, b Porritt, 3; Downes, b Porritt, 65; Stanley c Carroll, b Nissim, 10; Windsor, b Nissim, 1; Morgan, b West, 9; Seymour Lynn (senr.), b Porritt, 39; Otto Ernst c and b Porritt, 4; Harwood, b Porritt, 20; Gale, not out, 17; Seymour Lynn (jr.), st. b West, 18; Gough, did not bat; Extras, 14. Total (for 9 wkts.) 200.

BOMBAY GYMKHANA

Quinn, c Ernst, b Downes, 15; S. Porritt, not out, 57; Capt. Carroll, b Gale, 44; Johnson, b Downes, 0; West c Lynn, b Gale, 0; Hatton, b Downes, 0; Capt. Whittell, H. E. Lees, Capt. Nissen, and Capt. Sproule, did not bat; Extras (wide) 1. Total (for 5 wkts.) 117.

Downes and Seymour Lynn (Senr.) played well for the Zingari Club and Porritt and Carroll for the Gymkhana. The former also bowled well.

MOSLEM CRICKETERS ENTERTAINED BY HINDUS.

The Bombay Young Cricketers were at p m. at the Green's to the Moslem Players who have come down to play for the Mahomedans in the Quadrangular Tournament at Poona. The Queen's Room having been specially decorated for the occasion covers were laid for about 30 people. Mr. R. G. Vijayakar, the Honorary Secretary of the Cricketers introduced the guests consisting of Messrs. Syed Nazir Hoosein and M. Maslehuddin from Amritsar, Mr. Ferozkhan from Kashmir, Mr. Ferozdin from Rawalpindi, Mr. Abdul Salem from Sialkote, Mr. Bottawalla from Rander, Dr. Faizee and Mr. Massey from Bombay. Mr. Jayakar, the chairman of the Cricketers offered his hearty thanks on behalf of the Club for the warm reception given to its members in their tour to the Northern India in 1916. Messrs. Nazir Hoosein, Ferozkhan, Dr. Faizee, Messrs. Abdul Salem and Massey on behalf of the guests and Messrs. R. M. Vijayakar, P. Gunpat, and R. G. Vijayakar on behalf of the Cricketers spoke a few words suited to the home on Saturday the 7th instant at 8-30 occasion, each speaker expressing his joy at the union of the Hindus and Moslems all over the Country so very essential for the uplifting of Mother Hind. They were afterwards entertained at a Musical Concert by Messrs. Dewulkar, Talpade and Shamrao Kirtikar. The Cricketers intend touring for the second time to Amritsar and Lahore about next Winter at the most pressing invitation of Mr. Syed Nazir Hoosein.

FORBES FORBES, & Co. vs. RALLI BROS.

A cricket match between Messrs. Forbes Forbes & Co.'s Cricket Club and Messrs. Ralli Brothers' Cricket Club was played on the Oval, on 7th instant. The match was won by the latter by 6 wickets and 15 runs.

Scores:—

F. F. & CO.'S C. C.

Mr. Jehangir, 11; Mr. Shete, 15; Mr. Hirji, 3; Mr. N. Contractor, 61; Mr. Smith 0; Mr. Parashram, 9; Mr. Wamanrao, 0; Mr. Fox (capt.), 2; Mr. Fonsica, 6; Mr. Talvadiker, 0; Mr. Mondker, 4; Extras, 8. Total 119.

R. B. C. CLUB.

Mr. Gorakshakar 1; Mr. Mackliwalla, 11; Mr. Talpade, 55; Mr. Agasker, 11; Mr. Kothare, 35; Mr. Ghista, Mr. Hediwalla, Mr. Boyagis (capt.), Mr. Manker, Mr. Pannwalla, and Mr. Kertikar, did not bat; Extras 21. Total 134.

POONA RACES.

HORSES LEFT IN.

(First Race starts at 2-45 p.m.)

POONA, Sept. 10.

THE GANESHKHIND PLATE.—Distance 6 furlongs.

Salandra 9-7, Langeinor 9-2, Triple Alliance 9-1, Tootsie 8-10, Black Walnut 8-9, Sampier 8-7, Tagamor 8-5, Patchy 8-3, Oros 8-3, Francis Armand 7-10, Giacomi 7-10, We Two 7-4, Servian 6-12. Top Weight not having accepted weights are raised 5 lbs.

THE BURNETT PLATE.—Distance 1½ miles.

Screamer 9-7, Footman 9-5, All Silk 9-5, Bright Bird 8-7, Gladiator 8-5, Athlete 7-3, May Boy 8-3, Mary 8-3, Rueful 8-2, Laveco 8-1, Philanthropist 7-13, Red Quill 7-12, Margreen 7-11, Matchless Maud 7-0.

THE LAMINGTON PLATE.—Distance 6 furlongs.

Mazboot 9-10, Forfeit Lass 9-8, Redspear 8-11, Miss Rolllestone 8-7, Vanity Box 8-4, Waynlete 8-4, Penny Pie 8-2, Binfield Grove 7-13, Tollendal 7-7.

THE VISITORS' PLATE.—Distance 6 furlongs.

Dyna 9-13, Glass Rock 9-4, Dorian 9-3, Spearwood 9-2, Claim A 9-2, Fine Trout 8-12, King's Head 8-11, Johnnie H 8-11, Duet 8-3, Cherry And Black 8-7, Andoversford 7-13, Lady James 7-12, Shelbourne 7-12, Hookkoo 7-10, Lucky Queen 7-10, Country Lad 7-9, Hopper 7-9, Mintspear 7-6, Fugle Lady 7-5, Baltra 7-5, Loch D 7-1, Red Duke 7-0 Peach Melba 6-7.

THE SEISTAN PLATE.—Dn. 1—Distance 1 mile.

Tajilmulook 9-2, Amir Aswad 8-10, Natal 8-0, Gazal 9-2, Warminster 8-10, Hadoor 7-13, Black Ivory 8-12, Dandelion 8-9, Bluey Lee 7-12, Balloon 8-11, Ajmer 8-6, Arrow 7-11, Najdi 8-10, Good Luck 8-3 Cingalee 7-7.

THE SEISTAN PLATE. Dn. II.—Distance 1 mile.

Ata Allah 9-4, Ajab 8-5, Devildom 7-8, Angler 9-3, Confidence 8-3, Rage 7-7, Good Morning 9-2, Duhallow 8-2, Investor 7-5, Makbul 9-9, The Knut 8-1, Tasmania 7-4, Kaiumers 8-12 Eldorado 7-13, Hurman 7-3, Victor 8-12, Second String 7-13, Royalist 7-2, Resold 8-8, Hatham 7-13, Ormuz 7-2, Joker 8-5, All Joy 7-13, Aurangazeeb 6-12, Raven 8-5, Salim 7-9.

THE WANOWRIE PLATE.—Distance 7 furlongs.

Tammooz 9-5, Ace of Royals 8-5, Red Cross 9-1, Baloz 7-9, Dartmoor 9-5, Durban 9-2, Anaiza 8-1, Red Cross 9-1.

THE CECIL GRAY PLATE.—Distance 6 furlongs.

Khundil 8-7, Rising Sun 6-11, Mechanic 8-3, Argus 7-9, Little John 8-7, Sammy 8-3, Chrysanthemum 8-7, Diamond King 8-11, Otherwise 7-7, Rare Find 8-3, Beadmaker 7-9 Rainbow 7-13, Avenge 8-3, Resident 9-0, Dietate 9-7, Last Chance 7-9, Colonial 8-7, Countermark 7-13, Ferry Boat 8-3, Record Time 6-3, Aligarh 8-3, Final Shot 8-3 Gray Stone 8-11.

TO-DAY'S FORECAST.

THE GANESHKHIND PLATE.

TAGAMOR	1
GIACOMI	2
WE TWO	3

THE VISITORS' PLATE.

JOHNNIE H.	1
LUCKY QUEEN	2
DUET	3

THE BURNETT PLATE.

MAY BOY	1
RED QUILL	2
MARGREEN	3

Fluke Bright Bird.

THE LAMINGTON PLATE.

BINFIELD GROVE	1
PENNY PIE	2
FORFEIT LASS	3

THE CECIL GRAY PLATE.

RARE FIND	1
FERRY BOAT	2
OTHERWISE	3

Fluke Little John.

THE WANOWRIE PLATE.

RED CROSS	1
BALOZ	2

THE SEISTAN PLATE (Div. I.).

BLACK IVORY	1
BALLOON	2
CINGALEE	3

THE SEISTAN PLATE (Div. II.).

GOOD MORNING	1
TASMANIA	2
VICTOR	3

Fluke Aurangazeeb.

SILVER WEDDING FUND.

(From a Correspondent.)

DAHANU, Sept. 8.

The ladies of Dahanu assembled in the girls' school, Dahanu, under the presidency of Mrs. Manibai Jamnadas M. Mehta, when the President expained the object of the meeting and Rs. 80 were realised on the spot. More contribution is expected.

MOTHERS' DAY IN BOMBAY.

A REQUEST FOR A HOLIDAY.

The Mother's Day (Pithori Amavasya) was celebrated on the 4th inst. at 9 p.m. by the Social Service League in Parel and Chinchpoogly night schools at Parel S. S. League Hall. The audience was about 150. Sheth Sadashiv Appaji Dongre was in the chair. The Nitishikshan Mandal observed it on Sunday last at 8-30 a.m. at C. P. Tank when Mr. Shripal Keshow Naigue presided. The Young Daiwadaya Union celebrated it on the same day at 2-15 p.m. The chairman was Mr. J. K. Pitale. Mr. S. K. Naique addressed the meeting. It was observed by Somavanshiya Kashatriya Vaktrawotejak Samaj. Balu Shakha graced that day on Sunday last at 4 p.m. at Samdevi when four boys of the schools delivered their speeches upon 'mother'. They were awarded prizes in cash on that occasion Messrs. S. K. Naique, Prof. N. S. Takakrav, and Rao Saheb Desai, addressed the meeting. Kashtriyan Kulopna Maratha Vaidya Prasarak Samaj also celebrated that day on Sunday at 9-30 p.m. at Parel. There was a large audience. Mr. S. K. Naique delivered a thrilling and thoughful address upon "Mother's Day".

The Secretary of the Mother's Day League requests the school authorities to consider the feasibility of granting a holiday to primary school boys and girls on this day.

CALCUTTA RUGBY CUP TOURNAMENT

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Sept. 9.

The Calcutta Rugby Cup tournament commenced this evening. Weather conditions were good and the attendance was large. After a close game, the Somersets beat the Middlesex by five points to nil.

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

LOCAL ENGAGEMENTS.

TO-DAY.

Parsi New Year (1288); Bank holiday.
Poona Races: First Meeting, 3rd Day.
Quadrangular Cricket Tournament—3rd Day: Presidency v. Hindus.

THURSDAY, Sept. 12.

Fourth Criminal Sessions of the Bombay High Court, 10-30 a.m.
Quadrangular Cricket Tournament—Parsis v. Mahomedans (First Day).
Municipal Corporation Meeting, 3-40 p.m.

FRIDAY, Sept. 13.

Quadrangular Cricket Tournament—Parsis v. Mahomedans (Second Day).
Municipal Standing Committee Meeting, 4-15 p.m.

SATURDAY, Sept. 14.

War Loan closes.
Poona Races: First Meeting, 4th Day.
Morarji Gokuldas Spinning and Weaving Company, Ltd., Ordinary General Meeting, Tamarind Lane, 3-30 p.m.

WEDNESDAY, Sept. 18.

Catholic Library Members' Social, 6 p.m.
Poona Pageant and Fete.

THURSDAY, Sept. 19.

Poona Pageant and Fete.

AMUSEMENTS.

Royal Opera House: Cinema at 6-30 and 9 p.m.
Excelsior: Frawley Co. at 9-30 and Cinema at 6-30 p.m.
Palace of Varieties: Gaiety Theatre 6-30 and 10-0.
West-End Cinema: Charni Road, 5-30, 7-0, 8-45 and 10-15.
Empire Cinema: At 6-30, 8-15 and 10 p.m.
Majestic Cinema: Girgaum, near Tram Terminus: 7-0, 8-30 and 10-30.
Imperial Cinema: Lamington Road, 7-0, 8-40 and 10-30.
Precious Cinema: Lamington Road, 7-0, 8-30 and 10-30 (S.T.).
New Alexandra Cinema: Lohar Chawl, Princess Street.
New Alhambra Cinema: Sandhurst Road 7-0, 8-45 and 10-30 (S.T.).

ST. JOHN AMBULANCE ASSOCIATION.

Examinations of the First Aid and Home Nursing Classes organised under the auspices of the Bombay Centre of the St. John Ambulance Association were conducted by Lieut. K. S. Patel. The following candidates are declared successful:—First Aid:—Messrs. S. F. Bhagat; M. P. Chargeman; S. D. Daji; J. S. Dubash; M. P. Irani; K. P. Kharas; A. R. Kutar; H. R. Mistri; L. D. Pastakia; K. N. Shah; D. B. Vatcha. Home Nursing:—Messrs. Beram R. Alloo; Jalejar N. Balsara; Kaikhasru D. Kolah; Dosabhai P. Daruwala; K. A. Dhairyvan; Govind B. Dravid; Ardeshir Sorabji Kapadia; Erachsha Mancherji Kapadia; Kaikhasru D. Kolah; William J. Martin; Vasant V. Padgaoker; N. L. Shahani; Jehanbux K. Taraporevala; Hirji Shiji Shah; and P. N. Talpade.

FOUND DEAD ON RAILWAY LINES.

Two dead bodies were found yesterday morning on the railway lines between Elphinstone Road and Dadar Stations of the B. B. and C. I. Railway. It is stated that the driver of a light engine saw two figures lying on the line and he at once stopped the engine, and the bodies were removed to the morgue. Sub-Inspector Ramiklal and Jamadar Anant Vishnu who made enquiries found that the two deceased were brothers-in-law residing in a chawl at Elphinstone Road one was Genu Sakharam aged 30 and the other Hari Sonu aged 35, and they were working in a Mill. They had not gone to work on Monday as it was a holiday; both of them leaving their home at 5 p.m. however, did not return in the night. It is supposed that both of them must have been drinking, and had trespassed on the railway line.

POISON FOR QUININE.

Ganu Pandu, aged 40, in the service of Capt. Sewell R. A. M. C. of the Colaba War Hospital, was suffering from fever for some days and was taking medicine from the hospital. On Monday as usual he went to the Hospital to bring his medicine, but the Corporal who generally gave it to him was not there and one Jiwan Balu, a servant in the hospital gave him some medicine from a bottle on the shelf, supposed to be quinine. Ganu, on taking the medicine at once got ill and he was taken to the G. T. Hospital. The bottle contained formaline and was labelled as poison.

ROYAL OPERA HOUSE.

DR. ROWE'S COMPANY.

Bombay is promised something extraordinary in entertainments from next Saturday, when Dr. Richard Rowe and his White Mahatma Company open for a brief season at the Royal Opera House. Dr. Rowe provides mysteries for the public, being an expert at conjuring and card tricks and all the wiles of the stage wizard. Mystic Mora is a wonderful thought-reader as well as a fortune teller; and she has never failed to get her audiences thoroughly non-plussed by her excursions into the realms of black art. The programme arranged for the first few nights of the Company's stay should prove very interesting. Seats should be secured at once.

LATE SIR RATAN TATA.

The Reading Room and the Library of the Bombay Students' Brotherhood were closed on Monday last in memory of the late Sir Ratan Tata.

BHAVNAGAR CONTRIBUTIONS

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

BHAVNAGAR, Sept. 7.

His Highness the Maharaja subscribed five lakhs rupees to the Second War Loan and under the patronage of her Highness the Maharani a War Loan Prize competition has been organised which will bring in another five lakhs. Besides this the people of Bhavnagar have contributed Rs. 2,50,000, the principal subscribers being as under:—Mr. Vajeshanker Gaverishanker Rs. 50,000, Mr. Lalubhai Samaldas Rs. 50,000, Mr. Bapalal Manekbai Rs. 30,000 and Dr. Barjorji Behramji Rs. 20,000.

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ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

X. Y. Z.—It is no use pursuing the discussion further at present.

W. DESIKACHARIAR AND OTHERS.—We cannot publish your communication. You must await the result of your communication with the Health Officer.

THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE.

Wednesday, 11th September, 1918.

THE BOLSHEVIK TERROR.

Never in the whole of her history has Russia needed the intelligent sympathy and urgent cooperation of the Allies more than at the present. For some months past we have been tempted to give a closer identification of the Bolsheviks and the Russian people than was justified by the circumstances, and in spite of warnings frequently uttered, there has been a strange persistency to adhere to this interpretation of the success of the Bolsheviks in gaining and holding to a considerable extent the position of authority in that distracted country. Though this verdict appeared to imply an absolute contradiction of the Russian as we have known him in the past, it was difficult for many to think of him save in this new dress—that of a Bolshevik. It is certain that the Bolsheviks themselves, at least their leaders, have never attempted to hide the fact that they do not claim to be fighting Russia's battle. They claim that the scope of their war aims is infinitely greater. The honest Bolshevik, if charged with having brought about the ruin of Russia, would answer that he did not care about Russia. The only thing he cares for is that there should be a class-war all the world over and he is quite indifferent if the countries in which it is the greatest success comes off the worst in other respects. It is impossible to understand the Bolshevik movement if this cardinal fact is not kept in mind. The proclamations of Lenin have been against the Allies as much as against the enemy, all are classed as foes of the working classes, while on several occasions they professed to put up a fight against the infringement of those principles of self-determination for which the Allies are fighting. Their record is such that no honest men can fail to come to any other conclusion, save that the Bolsheviks are far more concerned about the success of their class war than about the deliverance of Russia and the world from the forces that threatened the destruction of all liberty. The leaders have never made any attempt to hide their plans, and the system must be judged, not by the thousands of followers who have ignorantly seized what they believed was the means of bringing peace to a distracted land, but by the ruling spirits. If Bolshevikism were merely a domestic matter, the right of the Allies to interfere would be very questionable, but there is no doubt that there is a large and growing body of opinion in Russia which desires the assistance of the Allied forces to establish some form of government which shall be able to save Russia from herself, at least, in so far as she is represented by the Bolsheviks.

On every hand there are signs that the regime of the Bolsheviks is drawing to a close. It may come suddenly when the opposing forces, up to the present kept in awe by the armed forces of the Bolsheviks, are able to carry out a great *coup d'etat*, or it may take several weeks or months. It must be remembered that the Bolshevik scheme stands for those land and other social reforms which Russia needed above all else, and there need be no surprise if certain classes should be tenacious of the benefits they have received through the activities of the Bolsheviks. But even the slowest must be forced to ask what is the use of those new possessions if they are useless to them. Unless the new government is able to provide food for the people, or to give them means of tilling their land, of what value is it to them? Such questions are being asked throughout the land, and the Bolsheviks know that their complete failure to save the nation from economic distress will more than outbalance the success of their revolutionary social schemes. When we find that even the Social Revolutionaries are rallying their forces against them, we are able to form some idea of the growing impatience of the regime. The arrival of Allied forces in the North and in Siberia, together with the crushing defeats the Germans are experiencing in France, will hasten the doom of the Bolshevik. What is their record during the past year? When the Bolsheviks came into power they sought to make peace with Germany on the basis of "no annexations and no indemnties", and deeply as the Allies deplored their action in forsaking them, there were times, when they could not refrain from admiring the strong front they presented to the schemes of the enemy. But their later abject submission to the German demands made one seriously doubt their sincerity, and few Russians can ever look with any pride or without shame on the steps taken by the Bolsheviks at the orders of the German leaders. In domestic matters, they gave immediate power to the peasants to seize and distribute all the lands and live and dead stock belonging to the landlords; to the workmen they gave authority to confiscate whatever industrial concerns they desired; they ordered that all private banks should be brought under State control; and, finally, that the administration of the country should be managed solely by the Labour Councils, the Soviets of workmen-soldiers and peasant-deputies. It is little wonder that such a policy was welcomed by peasants hungry for land, and soldiers weary of fighting; and equally detested by the classes who were to suffer the loss of all their property through the new regime. On the wave of enthusiasm that passed through the country, Lenin was able to disperse the Constituent Assembly and to hand over complete control to the Labour Councils. But the results were soon apparent, and, when they were known, proved disastrous for the nation. Civil war broke out in Finland and in the Ukraine, and with the support given by the Germans, the Bolshevik classes suffered appalling losses. We do not yet know the full extent of the horrors of the civil wars in these two regions, but much as we deprecate the resort to the Germans by one party for assistance against the Bolsheviks, it is impossible not to sympathise with them in their hatred of the Bolsheviks. A Russian correspondent writes of the economic difficulties caused by the regime: "Mines, mills, factories, and workshops closed one after another, partly on account of the disappearance of engineers and expert managers, who could not be forced to work under the orders of ignorant Labour and partly on account of the exhaustion of raw material. Finance was ruined at once by the shutting of private banks, the repudiation of State debts, and the confiscation of industrial securities". The peasants themselves were afraid to cultivate their newly obtained lands, as they feared to invest labour and seed under existing conditions. The result is that Russia, probably the greatest grain-producing country in the world, is on the verge of starvation.

The Labour committees sold the machinery of the industries closed down, and the question of unemployment became a pressing one. The Red Guard Army offered enticements to some of these helpless peasants and labourers, but it was soon seen that even the profligate government of the Bolsheviks was not able to support a very large number of soldiers whose cost was reckoned to be over 500 roubles per month as compared with Rs. 25 under the old regime. The result was that thousands of workmen were cast on the streets. The feeling against the regime began to grow apace, and throughout the land were risings, successful in some places, but put down with great bloodshed in others. In Moscow the unemployed workmen were paid regular wages by the Bolshevik government, but even here some of the most serious rioting has taken place. Three months ago in this city, thought to be the stronghold of Bolshevikism, resolutions were passed by the workmen demanding the abolition of Bolshevik rule and the re-establishment of the Constituent Assembly. The record of the Bolseviks is that they have torn the social fabric to pieces without doing anything to replace it, they have forced large tracts of arable land to go uncultivated, with the result that Russia is starving; they have shamed the honour of Russia before the world, and have given Germany a new strength in her attack on the liberties of the world. Are we to identify the democracy with the Bolsheviks? If we are, then there need be not the slightest hesitation on the part of the Allies in carrying out any steps they may think fit to improve the military situation. But if, as we believe, the Russian people are not to be identified with the Bolsheviks, then they can but welcome such intervention as is now being given by the Allies, under proper guarantees, for it will provide them with a rallying point against the destructive forces that have been let loose on the country, and not only that, but which have, as the cables of the last few days indicate, practically declared war on the world.

OUR CIVIL & POLITICAL RIGHTS.

It is surprising that there are Indians even who have not yet fully realised the supreme importance of properly safeguarding our civil rights. We have already made it clear that without civil rights political rights cannot be had, and even if we could have them, they would not be worth having. It has been the concern of all political reformers in every clime and country, therefore, first to lay down the inalienable elementary rights of human beings. It is true that Indians have declared that the country will not be satisfied with anything less than self-government. The pledge, of which all are talking, also says the same thing. It is true also that Indians have declared their fitness for self-government. How is the declaration of rights inconsistent with this demand and with this declaration? If it is meant we need not make any declaration of rights now that we are to have self-government, we should remember in the first place that we have not yet got self-government. Secondly, under every from of Government, elementary rights must be guarded. Even in countries enjoying self-government, the authorities have been known to encroach upon these rights sometimes. There would be no inconsistency, therefore, in making a solemn declaration of rights, even were we to have self-government to-morrow. But in the present circumstances ruling in India and with the dangers ahead of being served with ready-made repressive laws, with the recommendations of the Rowlatt Committee before us and with the legislative machinery at present in force and proposed to be devised by Mr. Montagu and Lord Chelmsford, we would be guilty of a high misdemeanour, were we to neglect the much-needed precaution of adequately guarding our civil rights. The "Social Reformer" asks innocently, "why should we go to Parliament? Is it conceivable that the Legislature of India, under a system of self-government, would do any of these things and that it should be prevented from doing so by an Act of Parliament?" We must again point out that this assumes that we have the self-government, that we have not. The legislative freedom accorded to us is of a very restricted character and the powers that be have full facilities for imposing upon us any legislation they conceive to be necessary in the interests of safety and tranquility, peace and order. Not to mention the Montagu proposals, which have left the Government of India absolutely unaffected, the Congress has left these things and certain other matters to the Government.

There is grave danger that Government may pass drastic measures, in the name of peace and order, in the near future, and even if the reforms are introduced meanwhile, the contrivance is there to carry out the will of Government through the pliable agency of the Council of State. In some cases, Government are entitled to leave the Legislative Assembly entirely in the cold; they can get their measures passed in the Council of State, merely reporting them to the Assembly. They can introduce measures first in the Council of State, if they please, they can do away with joint sessions, if they like, they can insist upon the amendments of the Council of State being embodied in the Acts, certifying that these are necessary for the safety of the State. Such is the self-government we are to be blessed with. Now let us turn for a moment to the Rowlatt Committee. Even before the appointment of the Committee, the Rowlatt Report says in chapter xvii., proposals for legislation for the period after the war, were drafted and were under consideration. Further on the report observes that though its suggestions for legislation do not reproduce, as an assembled whole, any scheme as yet submitted, still they contain hardly an idea which has not, in one connection or another, been the subject of critical discussion, of which the Committee had the benefit. It is clear that Government had been awake betimes and had even drafted proposals for post-war legislation and that the Rowlatt recommendations do not so much contain any new proposals as a consolidation of the proposals already before Government for repressive legislation. Is it conceivable that the Legislature of India, as at present constituted, or to be constituted, would fail to carry out the recommendations of the Rowlatt Committee? Does not the Committee advise that appropriate provisions should be framed and enacted and should come into force only upon notification? Does not the Committee also kindly provide for different emergency measures, mild ones, strong ones and extra strong ones, also carefully noting what Government should say, before resorting to them? Those progressive notifications are that Government should declare that seditious offences are prevalent before enforcing punitive measures. If they want to invoke wild preventive measures, they must declare that seditious movements are being extensively promoted. If they want to go still further, they will have to say that seditious outrages are occurring to a degree endangering public safety. We are faced with these things; the country engrossed in discussing the political reforms, has not paid sufficient attention to the extensive powers with which the Rowlatt Committee wants to arm Government.

What is a paper, which professes to follow the footsteps of William Lloyd Garrison, expected to do in these circumstances? Does it feel that the declaration of rights is not necessary? Does it see now why Parliament should embody the declaration in a statute? Does it realise that the Rowlatt Committee wants to reproduce permanently many of the provisions of the Defence of India Act in its punitive and preventive measures? Has it fully grasped the meaning and purport of progressive notifications? When Government have got the power of issuing ordinances and regulations, and when they can pass at a single sitting any emergency measure, what necessity is there of a stock of repressive laws to be issued on notification? The Congress leaders, with the full concurrence of the Moslem League representatives, were not idly engaged in making a solemn declaration of rights They realised that the elementary rights of British subjects were in great danger and, therefore, they took the step of endeavouring to safeguard the essential rights of British citizens. Are we to leave these rights entirely at the mercy of the bureaucracy, engaged in forging ahead measures, to be enforced under notifications? We would be false to ourselves and to the nation if we were to leave these things to an uncontrolled bureaucracy. We may be willing to leave the safety of the nation and the responsibility of maintaining peace and order to Government, if they suppose that Indians themselves cannot look after these things. But it must be subject to the protection of civil rights. Without personal freedom, open trial, free press and free speech, of what avail are political rights? Of what use is political freedom? The nation is fully justified in asking for these things and getting them sanctioned by the highest authority,—Parliament,—so that they may not be subsequently questioned by the Indian legislature, which can be manipulated at its will by the bureaucracy with the help of the Council of State.

Notes of the Day.

Decline of Hertling.

From bragging to groaning is a few months' course, if one has the misfortune of being created the Imperial Chancellor of Germany. The report that a political crisis is imminent in Germany says that the resignation of Count Hertling is one of the immediate possibilities of the situation. The successors in speculation do not include any spectacled professors, for according to the version of "Vossische Zeitung," Dr. Solf, Herr Erzburger and Scheidemann are believed to be in the running for the job. It is a severe office to assume, especially when harmless nonentities like Dr. Michaelis and Count Hertling have proved themselves unequal to the task of being led by the nose by the Militarist Party. Probably the hope is that a change may improve the outlook. If Count Hertling goes, the chief record of his time will be the collapse of submarinism and the tremendous accession in Allied strength through the advent of American troops in the West.

Massacres of Revenge.

The Bolsheviks are at death-grips with the counter-revolutionary movement and are prepared to exterminate every party that is not positively for their sovereignty. The so-called Government have seized 121 people, pronouncing them "hostages," with the threat that they will be executed in the event of further public disorder. Since the outbreak of assassinations is plainly not going to end, the fate of the fortunate 121 may be regarded as sealed. The arrest of the actual culprits is to the Bolsheviks in power a matter of detail, as long as they have a group of men ready for decapitation. The counter-revolutionary movement continues to spread despite these imbecile proceedings, but the toll of massacre is lengthening by thousands. The latest news indicates that Lenin has not yet succumbed, for 36 British subjects have been arrested and threatened with death *in the event of Lenin dying.* Scores of innocent lives hang on his breath! We wonder if we shall, some day, have some true record of the present slaughters in Russia. How much more of crime remains to be enacted if the gruesome story is to cover another year?

"We are not Hucksterers."

People in this country cannot have forgotten so soon—here at any rate men's memories are not so short, as H. E. Lord Chelmsford seemed to think—the desperate endeavours of the Anglo-Indian junkers to hold up Indians to public odium for their so-called spirit of bargaining. Not long ago it was the rage of the Anglo-Indian world, and our good Lord Willingdon did not hesitate to read publicly a little sermon condemning this spirit among Home Rule Leaguers. The latter have borne all this as meekly as became their lot. But it seems—and indeed we have had many proofs of it—that this spirit of bargaining is the sole and rightful inheritance of the bureaucracy. It may be an irony of fate but it is so all the same that, what time Lord Chelmsford is proclaiming that they are not hucksterers, one of his great lieutenants should be enunciating afresh the doctrine of huckstering. We invite particular attention to the following in the speech of Sir William Meyer, who in moving the resolution regarding India's fresh contribution, said:

> "We are confident that they (non-official members) will rise to the situation, that they will feel that the prolongation of the war and the effects this may have on India, justify further assistance, that they will also feel *that when India is legitimately claiming large political freedom and to higher imperial status, she must likewise be prepared to assume a larger share of the burdens required by the safety and interests of the Empire,* with which her own safety and welfare are so closely intertwined." (Italics ours).

Perhaps, in bureaucratic phraseology, what is sauce for the goose is not sauce for the gander.

The Parsi New Year.

For the majority of the Parsi community to-day ushers in the new year, 1288, of the era of Yazdgerd. The latter was the third sovereign of that name belonging to the Sasanian dynasty of Persia which came to an end with the assassination of the Shahansha in November 651. He came to the throne on June 16, 632, so that the Parsi reckoning is admittedly erroneous, the mistake in the almanack being due to omission of the intercalary period. According to Al Beruni the unfortunate King was the last to reform the the calendar with the help of a priest-astronomer who also bore the name Yazdgerd, which, by the way, signifies God-made. The error amounted to two months. It is to-day of interest to note that the mother of the King belonged to a place a little to the west of Baghdad and the Indo-British campaign in Mesopotamia covers many of the classical spots where Arabs and Persians fought in the second quarter of the seventh century.

The Parsis in India.

It is generally believed that the imperial house of Yezdgerd merged into the Khalifat Princess Shahrbanu marrying Imam Hussain, grandson of prophet Mahomed. Khalif Walid (A.D. 705-115) is reported also to have espoused two granddaughters of the last Zoroastrian ruler of Persia. Their names are Shahfrid and Babunah. The traditional belief that the Parsis forsook their country on account solely of religious persecution does not now command universal acquiescence. Working along the indications furnished by scholars like Westirgard, Parsi scholars of the school of Mr. Nariman have sought to establish the partly commercial objects of the first immigrants into India. However, that may be, we do not find the Parsi community marked for especial mention by European travellers of the middle ages. All that attracted the Western sojourners was their peculiar custom of burial and their origin from Persia.

Parsis and Political Advancement.

Under the British the community has flourished as never before. Nevertheless as a community, the Parsis are as completely a part of the Indian nationality as any other ethnic component of India. To their credit it stands that their noble instincts of charity have continued to find expression in benefactions of a catholic nature. Last year was no exception, and, as we noted yesterday, Sir Ratan Tata's was not the least contribution to the honourable total of Parsi yearly philanthropy. There may be a disposition in certain quarters to eschew politics but the enlightened section of the community, a large majority, have never offered organised resistance to the political advancement of the land which alone is their mother-country. The Parsis recognise the pledges and fraternity offered by cultured Musalmans and thoughtful Hindus and decline to see in their growing regard for the latter a harbinger of estrangement from the British.

Official and Personal.

Their Excellencies the Governor and Lady Willingdon witnessed the Quadrangular Cricket Match Presidency vs. Hindus on Monday afternoon.

Her Excellency Lady Willingdon, President of the Children's Branch of the War and Relief Fund has invited Lady Heaton to become Vice-President of the Branch in succession to Mrs. G. A. Thomas who has gone to England and she has most kindly consented to do so. Mrs. H. G. P. Turnbull, the originator of the Children's Branch, continues her splendid work as Honorary General Secretary.

MORE GERMAN POSITIONS CARRIED.

IMPENDING FALL OF LA FERE.

FOREST OF ST. GOBAIN OUTFLANKED.

The Allies have now reached an important front facing the Hindenburg line. A slight pause is probable at certain points, but a general German reaction seems improbable. The railway junction of La Fere seems ripe for falling, while the French have out-flanked the forest of St. Gobain, the most powerful bastion in Ludendorff's defence.

Between the Ailette and the Aisne the enemy resistance is stronger, indicating the arrival of fresh troops. The Laffaux ravines were the scene of sanguinary fighting, these giving access along the ridge to Chemin des-Dames.

On Monday, English and New Zealand detachments attacked and carried the German positions on the high ground between Peiziere and the Havrincourt wood after sharp fighting, in which they repulsed heavy counter-attacks with loss.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

PARIS, Sept. 9.
Recd. 2-30 p.m., Sept. 10.

The Allies have now reached an important front facing the Hindenburg line. The enemy is actually seeking shelter inside the positions he used two months ago as the starting points for attack. A slight pause is probable at certain points but although the enemy may venture on local counter-attacks a German general reaction seems improbable owing to the lack of time and effectives. The question is for the Allies to capture successive formidable organisations, miles deep established during two years behind the waterlines on which Ludendorff is now bound to bury himself and on which he will attempt to resist. But the Germans cannot defend the Crozat Canal which has been crossed by General Humbert.

The railway junction of La Fere seems ripe for falling.

The forest of St. Gobain, the most powerful bastion in Ludendorff's defence is outflanked on the west by General Mangin's advance on the Oise. To the east Ludendorff by attacking furiously is trying to keep the Aisne front. Yesterday one of General Mangin's divisions east of that front broke through five German divisions. General Berthelot's unrelenting pressure north of the Vesle gives one to think that the Germans will retreat there as on the rest of the front. Should the Allies' advance slacken at certain parts it is certain that it will start again elsewhere. Some moves will be necessary but no regrouping of the Allies' forces will be needed. The bulk of the allied armies is following the vanguard methodically and closely. Obviously Marshal Foch will not think himself obliged to attack at the very point where the enemy has hopefully gathered the greater part of his forces and material to meet an attack.

GOUZEAUCOURT WOOD CARRIED.

SUCCESS OF SUBSTANTIAL TACTICAL VALUE.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)
LONDON, Sept. 9.
Recd. 2-30 p.m., Sept. 10.

Reuter's correspondent at the British Headquarters wiring last night, says:—This morning's attack between Gouzeaucourt and Epehy was completely successful. Considerable resistance was encountered from strong packets of Germans with machine-guns. The attack partook of the character of a reconnaissance in force by strong skirmishing patrols. As a result we carried the Gouzeaucourt wood on the high ground north-west of the town—a vantage point of substantial tactical value. This carries the line nearly straight from the south-east corner of the Havrincourt wood, the majority of which is now in our possession.

ALL ROUND SATISFACTORY PROGRESS.

THE NEW POINTS OF THE LINE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Sept. 9.
Recd. 1-45 p.m., Sept. 10.

Reuter's correspondent at the British Headquarters wiring to-day, says:—

Southwards we have reached a line runnings east of the villages of Trefcon, Poeuilly, Flechin, Bernes. We are in Roisel thence the line runs along the Roisel-Villers-Faucon railway. We occupy Faucon also Sandcourt and Guyencourt.

Further north we carried a spur south-east of Hendicourt and gained useful ground north of that village. We are in the Dessart wood between Fins and Gouzeaucourt. The Germans are reported to be trailing out of Hendicourt near which we captured a spoil heap which figured prominently in the battle of Cambrai in November last securing prisoners and machine-guns.

East of Wulverghem an enemy storming party gained our trenches, but was driven back with considerable losses. Fires can be observed at Douai during the day. Among the prisoners are eight men recently released from captivity in Russia.

A captured order signed by Schultheim directs that no dug-outs with more than eight steps should be used. These deep shelters are one of the great features of the Hindenburg line.

This morning we made satisfactory pro-

ENEMY RAIDS REPULSED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Sept. 9, 12-25 p.m
Recd. 8-30 a.m., Sept. 10.

A British communiqué says we successfully repulsed raiders northward of Arleux-en-Gohelle. There was reciprocal artillery activity, chiefly in the neighbourhoods of the Arras-Cambrai road, and the Labassee canal and Ypres sectors.

FURTHER GERMAN POSITIONS CARRIED.

CAPTURE OF GOUZEAUCOURT WOOD.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Sept. 9, 11-0 p.m.
Recd. 3-30 p.m., Sept. 10.

A British communiqué says, early this morning the English and New Zealand detachments attacked and carried the German positions on the high ground between Peiziere and the Havrincourt wood after sharp fighting, in which we repulsed heavy counter-attacks with loss. We gained the old British trench lines on the ridge overlooking Gouzeaucourt, capturing the Gouzeaucourt wood. On the left of the attack the other English troops successfully advanced their line in the eastern portions of the Havrincourt wood and captured a number of prisoners in these operations. We repulsed attacks against the posts recently established westward of La Bassée. The weather is wet and stormy.

AVIATION REPORT.

Our aeroplanes carried out their work with difficulty owing to rain, storms and wind. We dropped five tons of bombs in daytime. There was no night flying. The enemy activity was slight. We brought down five enemy machines and drove down two out of control. No British are missing.

MACHINE-GUN NESTS.

LOAN UNDER FIRE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Sept. 10.
Recd. 5-45 p.m., Sept. 10.

PARIS.—There are still 300 machinegun nests hidden in Lens. The floods west of Cambrai are now four feet deep and are hampering the tanks. Laon is now under fire of the French guns.

BETWEEN SCARPE AND OISE

FIGHT FOR GOUZEAUCOURT.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Sept. 9.
Recd. 12-15 p.m., Sept. 10.

Reuter learns that between the Scarpe and the Oise we are now attacking Gouzeaucourt. We also hold the western edge and a part of the northern edge of Epehy. The patrols have entered Vendelles and Vermand.

The French are less than four miles from St-Quentin. The cavalry patrols are close to La-Fere. The retreat is slowing down as the Siegfried line is approached, the rapid movement apparently terminating on this part of the front temporarily.

FRENCH CAPTURE SIX MORE VILLAGES.

HILLS 103 AND 117 OCCUPIED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Sept. 10, 2-20 a.m.
Recd. 3-30 p.m., Sept. 10.

Last night's French communiqué says: "Eastwards of St. Quentin we captured Etreillers and Roupy. Beyond the Crozat canal we captured Grand Seraucourt, Clastres, Montescourt-Lizerolles and Remigny. We occupied Hill 103 southwards of Contescourt, Esigny-le-Grand station and Hill 117. Northwards of the Oise Fordeliez and the woods north-west of the Canlers farm and Red farm were captured. Southwards of the Oise the brickworks and station at Servais were carried. We advanced in the region north of Laffaux and in the region of Gleunes between the Aisne and Vesle."

FRENCH SUCCESSES N. OF SOMME,

CROZAT CANAL CROSSED OPPOSITE LIEZ.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Sept. 9, 4-10 p.m.
Recd. 1-45 p.m., Sept. 10.

A French communiqué says:—North of the Somme we increased our progress east of Avesnes. In the direction of Clastres we occupied the La Motte farm. Our elements crossed the Crozat canal opposite Liez.

Between the Oise and the Aisne there was violent artillery fire and the enemy infantry reactions during the night. Two strong German counter-attacks in the region of Laffaux were repulsed. We took eighty prisoners belonging to five different regiments.

In the Champagne we made a raid in the region of Mont-Sans-Nom and took prisoners. A German raid west of Auberive failed.

BETWEEN AILETTE AND AISNE

ENEMY RESISTANCE GROWING STRONGER

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)
LONDON, Sept. 9.
Recd. 2-30 p.m., Sept. 10.

Reuter's correspondent at the American Headquarters wiring this morning, says:—Between the Ailette and the Aisne the enemy resistance is stronger indicating the arrival of fresh troops. The Laffaux ravines were yesterday the scene of sanguinary fighting, these giving access along the ridge to Chemin-des-Dames.

At Celies on the Aisne in the south-eastern angle of the same group of hills the Germans attacked furiously revealing abundance of artillery of all calibres now concentrated on this danger spot in the defence of the St. Gobain massif. In view of the difficulty of progress in this region more success is likely to attend our outflanking movement towards La Fere, but in any case this counter-attacking is all to our advantage.

GERMAN INFANTRY HOTLY PRESSED BY AMERICANS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Sept. 9.
Recd. 8-30 a.m., Sept. 10.

Reuter's correspondent at the American Headquarters says repeatedly during the past week even when the German infantry was being hotly pressed the German artillery did not provide anything like assistance that might have been anticipated. For example, the German counter-battery work on the occasion of the sanguinary German defeat of three German divisions at Crecy-au-Mont was puerile and one is forced to conclude that perhaps partly owing to the loss of millions of rounds in the retreat the enemy, at least in certain sectors, is short of ammunition.

AMERICAN AND BRITISH DIVISIONS.

ONLY SMALLER PART ENGAGED IN BIG FIGHT.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Sept. 9.
Recd. 8-30 a.m., Sept. 10.

AMSTERDAM.—An article in the "Vorwaerts" points out that out of thirty-two strong American divisions only nine have been employed in the big fighting and ten have not yet been engaged at all. Moreover, only the larger half of the British divisions have been thrown into the fight.

PREMIER'S TOUR OF LANCASHIRE

TO RECEIVE FREEDOM OF MANCHESTER.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Sept. 9.
Recd. 12-15 p.m., Sept. 10.

On September 11 Mr. Lloyd George starts a great tour of Lancashire. He will receive the freedom of the City of Manchester on September 12. The ceremony will be followed by various public functions at which the Premier will speak. Mr. Lloyd George will on the following day motor through Lancashire delivering speeches at various stopping-places finishing with Blackpool.

AERIAL POSTAL SERVICE

FIRST OFFICAL TECHNICAL ATTEMPT.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
PARIS, Sept. 9.
Recd. 2-30 p.m., Sept. 10.

The first official technical attempt at aerial postal service occurred to-day between Nice and Corsica.

TWO DEPUTIES SEVERELY WOUNDED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
PARIS, Sept. 9.
Recd. 2-30 p.m., Sept. 10.

M. Gaston Dumesnil, Deputy for Maine-et-Loire and M. Abel Ferry, Deputy for Vosges, who during the parliamentary recess were among the deputies who joined their regiments at the front, have both been severely wounded.

HORRORS IN RUSSIA.

WHOLESALE SHOOTING.

BOLSHEVIK "REPRISALS."

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Sept. 9.
Recd. 12-15 p.m., Sept. 10.

AMSTERDAM.—A message from Petrograd states that it is officially announced that up to the present, 512 people have been shot as a reprisal for the murder of Unitzki. The names of 121 hostages are published who will be shot in the event of any fresh attempt. The list includes five Grand Dukes, two former Ministers in Kerensky's Cabinet and prominent ex-officers. Thirty-four big landowners, also ex-Archimandrite of Moscow have been shot at Smolensk as a reprisal for the attack on Lenin.

COUNTER-REVOLUTIONARY MOVEMENT IN RUSSIA.

DRASTIC BOLSHEVIK MEASURES.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Sept. 9.
Recd. 12-15 p.m., Sept. 10.

AMSTERDAM.—A message from Moscow states that the counter-revolutionary movement continues to spread despite drastic Bolshevik measures. There is hardly any large town in Russia where a plot has not been discovered in connection with which numerous persons have been arrested. The movement apparently emanates from one centre.

ATTACK ON LENIN.

ARREST OF BRITISH OFFICIALS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Sept. 8.
Recd. 5-45 p.m., Sept. 10.

STOCKHOLM.—The newspaper "Svenskadagblad" reports from Helsingfors that 36 British subjects holding official positions have been arrested and threatened with death in the event of Lenin dying.

EXCHANGE OF DIPLOMATS.

TCHITCHERIN'S IMPUDENT REPLY TO BRITISH NOTE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Sept. 9.
Recd. 5-45 p.m., Sept. 10.

AMSTERDAM.—According to the German telegrams Tchitcherin has sent an impudent reply to the British note saying that the Soviet is prepared to exchange the diplomats only if the neutrals guarantee that Britain will grant Litvinoff a safe conduct to Russia. Consul Lockhart and other imprisoned British subjects will then be permitted to leave.

SEMENOFF OCCUPIES HADABRAK & CHINDATSKAYA.

CONCENTRATION IN VICINITY OF BOLJA

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Sept. 10.
Recd. 2-30 p.m., Sept. 10.

TOKIO.—A semi-official statement says, Semenoff's troops have occupied Hadabrak and Chindatskaya, taking 100 prisoners. Semenoff is concentrating in the vicinity of Bolja. The Czechs in North Manchuria have decided to enter Zabaskal. They have already occupied Manchuli.

The telegraphic communication with Irkutsk and all places westward to Cheliabinsk have been restored.

CZECHO SLOVAKS' SUCCESS.

CHITA CAPTURED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Sept. 9.
Recd. 12-15 p.m., Sept. 10.

PEKING.—The Czecho-Slovaks have captured Chita.

GENERAL AND EQUAL SUFFRAGE IN PRUSSIA.

"MUST BE SUBORDINATED TO PROTECTION OF CROWN."

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Sept. 5.
Recd. 5-45 p.m., Sept. 10.

AMSTERDAM.—In the Upper House of the Prussian Diet, the Chancellor during discussion of the Suffrage Bill, appeared for an understanding because he was honestly convinced that the protection and preservation of the Crown and the Dynasty were at stake in connection therewith. The government saw no possibility of approving the bill as sent up from the Lower House. The latter's recognisable scruples about the introduction of a general and equal suffrage must the Chancellor said, be subordinated to the protection of the dynasty and the Crown.

POLITICAL CRISIS IMMINENT.

IN GERMANY AND AUSTRIA.

HERTLING LIKELY TO RESIGN.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)
LONDON, Sept. 10.
Recd. 3-45 p.m., Sept. 10.

A telegram from Copenhagen states that owing to the increasing nervousness among the people in Germany important political changes are approaching, including the resignation of Count Hertling, the Imperial Chancellor.

The "Vossische Zeitung" says, Dr. Solf, Erzberger and Scheidemann are mentioned as possible successors. The paper adds that there is no doubt that the Austrian Cabinet will resign shortly.

"THE FATHERLAND IN DANGER".

AN APPEAL FOR UNITY.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)
LONDON, Sept. 9.
Recd. 3-45 p.m., Sept. 10.

A number of leading German newspapers are voicing similar and apparently inspired protests against the publication of enemy communiqués.

The Saxon Minister of the Interior speaking at Dresden, emphasised the present need because the Fatherland was in danger for all parties from the pacifists to the annexationists to draw closer together on a policy of "holding out." He said the present was the hardest time of all because "our old courage and old resolute spirit seemed to be beginning to waver."

MORAL PANIC IN GERMANY.

ATTEMPTS TO STAY IT AWAY.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Sept. 9.
Recd. 3-45 p.m., Sept. 10.

AMSTERDAM.—Another instance of the authorities' endeavours to stay the present moral panic in Germany is the lecture in Berlin by General Freytag-Loringhoven, Deputy Chief of the General Staff, who admitted that Germany had expected too much from unrestricted submarinism and again at the beginning of the Spring offensive. He enjoined the people to bear up against the incalculable accidents of the war and said the fact that the enemy was unable to dispose of Germany and had had to get more Allies was itself the greatest tribute imaginable to Germany.

GERMAN SUBMARINE LOSSES.

ENEMY REPLY TO BRITISH STATEMENT

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Sept. 10.
Recd. 5-45 p.m., Sept. 10.

AMSTERDAM.—The German reply to the British publication of the names of the German submarine commanders whose submarines have been accounted for confines itself to vague references to "inaccuracies," the only specific inaccuracy mentioned being the wrong description of the rank of some of the commanders. Otherwise the reply takes refuge behind the plea that nothing further can be said without revealing important secrets.

The reply concludes with the usual warning against pessimism.

TORPEDOING OF MOUNT VERNON.

35 FIREMEN KILLED BY EXPLOSION

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Sept. 9.
Recd. 12-15 p.m., Sept. 10.

WASHINGTON.—The Navy Department announces that 35 firemen belonging to the transport, Mount Vernon, which was struck by a torpedo on Thursday were killed by the explosion of the torpedo.

GREEK ADVANCE IN STRUMA VALLEY.

KAKARASKA-KALENDDA-HAZUAMAR LINE REACHED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Sept. 9.
Recd. 12-15 p.m., Sept. 10.

A British Salonika official says in the Struma Valley the Greek outpost line advanced unopposed to the general line of Kakaraska-Kalendda-Hazuamar.

CRISIS IN COTTON LABOUR.

SPINNERS DECIDE TO STRIKE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Sept. 8.
Recd. 12-15 p.m., Sept. 10.

The Amalgamated Association of Cotton Spinners yesterday decided unanimously to strike on September 14.

ADDITIONAL HELP TO HOME GOVT.

SIR W. MEYER'S RESOLUTION CARRIED.

HON. MR. SASTRI'S AMENDMENT ACCEPTED.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)
SIMLA, Sept. 9.

At to-day's meeting of the Imperial Legislative Council, in supporting Sir W. Meyer's resolution Sir Fazulbhoy Currimbhoy said he was himself satisfied with the Finance Member's statement and complimented him on the scrutiny and courage with which he had safeguarded India's financial interest and therefore both on public and private grounds he supported the motion and emphasised Mr. Sastri's amendment which he invited the Council to accept. He analyzed the strength of the army and allotments for the purpose. He was not for accepting the resolution in a spirit of bargain.

The Maharaja of Cassimbazar supporting the resolution made an appeal for the poor people whom the proposed taxation might affect.

Mr. Khaparde said he would like to pay but found himself unable to pay. The principle in his opinion was unobjectionable and he referred to Section 22 of the Government of India Act on which he would not rely. They were poor and the present agricultural outlook was bad. The position this year was good owing to favourable exchange and the amount for the year should be given and allotments for subsequent years might be considered as opportunities arose.

The Raja of Kanika said that the sacrifice must be borne cheerfully.

Sir Gangadhar Chitnavis supported the resolution and pointed out that it was essential to the resolution passed by the Council to remember that any word of caution which may have been spoken to-day must be taken as an indication of the apprehension of prospective and material and moral condition on account of high prices. He supported Mr. Sastri's amendment.

Sirdar Singh said that an effort should be made to meet the enemy beyond the frontier. He regretted that Mr. Sarma had moved the amendment. Though India was poor yet everything should be done to place its resources at the service of the Government.

Raja Rampal Singh heartily supported the resolution. No sacrifice should be considered too great to subjudge German militarism. The duty must be performed at any cost and when it was performed at considerable disadvantage it was all the more creditable.

Mir Asad Ali said that India's future depended on the success of the British arms and as such he would support the resolution.

Rai Sitanath Roy doubted whether it would be a proper attitude for India not to pay on grounds that she was a poor country. He could not contemplate how wretched and miserable would be her position if the Germans succeeded in crossing the Indus.

Mr. Hogg gave the hearty support of Bombay and the Western India Chambers of Commerce. He supported the proposals by which the Finance Member wanted to raise money. His Chamber was of opinion that excess profits tax as had been introduced in England was by far the better way. He objected to Mr. Sarma's amendment. He agreed with Mr. Sastri's amendment but asked if it was necessary. The resolution itself was sufficiently elastic. It would detract from the importance of the main resolution and cause misinterpretation. He made an earnest appeal to Mr. Sastri to withdraw his amendment and asked the Council to pass the resolution as it stood. Discussion was not concluded when the Council adjourned till to-morrow.

TUESDAY'S PROCEEDINGS.

SIMLA, Sept. 10.

The meeting of the Imperial Legislative Council was held this morning, the Viceroy presiding. After interpellations, the discussion on Sir William Meyer's resolution was resumed.

MR. IRONSIDE SUPPORTS.

Mr. Ironside said that the Government must be aware that whenever they wanted money for the security of the country they could always have it ungrudgingly from his community. Even on the present occasion when the burden would mainly fall on his community, he could conscientously support the resolution. He criticised the supertax, and said that it was just possible that some of the industrial concerns would not be able to pay any dividend at all. The Government seemed to have proceeded along the line of least resistance. It was easy to slaughter the weaker industries. He suggested taking foreign firms and technically British firms who came to India just after the war started, and were making profits. He alluded to the jute positions, their war supplies at fixed prices and asked whether it was profiteering and enumerated a number of articles such as tea, steel, etc., which were under the control of his Majesty's Government. That would convince the Finance Member that his community did their part nobly in the war. He mentioned the largeness of amount of the reserve fund subscribed to the war loan. He asked the Finance member whether he would tax the individual's excess profit as that of the company. In conclusion, he said that the Government would find his community at their back with their entire resources.

MR. SUKUL FOR AMENDMENT.

Mr. Sukul was in full sympathy with the resolution and hoped that the Government would accept Mr. Sastri's amendment. He was not in favour of accepting the resolution in its present form. The question of additional burden would be carefully considered.

Sir William Meyer, intervening, said that

(Continued on page 8.)

REVOLUTIONARY ORGANISATION IN BENGAL.

INTERNMENT COMMITTEE'S FINDINGS.

AGREEMENT WITH RWOLATT COMMITTEE CONCLUSIONS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)
CALCUTTA, Sept. 9.

Sir Narayan Chandavarkar and Justice Beachcroft have submitted their opinion on each of the cases of internment, examined by them as members of the Advisory Board. The report says:—The total number of cases examined and advised on by us is 806. Of these, 100 related to state prisoners, dealt with under Regulation 111 of 1818, 702 to internees under the Defence of India Act and 4 to persons dealt with under the Indian Ingress Ordinance. In 6 of the total number of cases examined by us we have advised the Government that there are not sufficient grounds, in our opinion, for believing that the parties concerned have acted in a manner prejudicial to the public safety or the defence of British India and that therefore they should be unconditionally released. In the rest we have advised that the parties have, in our opinion, so acted. The cases of the state prisoners and internees, which have arisen out of the movement of revolutionary crime in Bengal have been dealt with by us for convenience under certain groups, suggested by the course of events and by the developments of the investigation by the police. The groups are 18 in number of which 6 consisting of members of the Dacca Anushilan Samiti, the German plot and the conspiracy for the theft of Rodda's Mausers form separate groups, and the remaining sections except the miscellaneous section relate to the various branches of the Western Bengal party, which party extended its operations also into Eastern Bengal. The miscellaneous group is very small. This formation of groups is based on the organisation of the revolutionaries themselves, except in the case of the Dacca Anushilan Samiti, which is one self-contained organisation.

Our study and examination of the cases have impressed us with the correctness of the conclusion arrived at in their report by the Sedition Committee, 1918, (presided over by the Hon. Mr. Justice Rowlatt), as to the alliance and inter-connection of all the groups formed into one revolutionary movement with one common object, viz., the overthrow of his Majesty's Government in India by force. All the individual cases stand so closely interconnected as parts of one whole, that they form both as to the personnel and the acts of crime, one continuous movement of revolution which must be regarded as living and prolonged in all its parts until the movement is completely extinguished. We desire to emphasise this view of the inter-connection of these revolutionary organisations because (as we shall show presently in this Memorandum) of the practical importance of that inter-connection in a judicial investigation of these cases of revolutionary crime.

SECRET REVOLUTIONARY ORGANISATIONS.

After describing the procedure adopted by them in examining cases the report concludes. "The records before us conclusively prove that revolutionary organisations are secret conspiracies which have spread into different parts of the province, entered homes, schools and colleges, and have reduced their secrecy of operations almost to scientific methods. They have pledged their members to the closest secrecy of their movements on pain of instant death by murder in the event of disclosure. That is one of their rules, and every attempt has been made to give effect to it. Before the Defence of India Act was brought into force the fair trial of a person accused of revolutionary crime had been rendered practically impossible by the murders of approvers, witnesses, police officers and law abiding citizens suspected by the revolutionaries of having given information to or otherwise assisted, the police in the detection of revolutionary crime. A situation of terrorism was created, the current of truth and justice was disturbed, so as to prevent a fair, open and impartial trial in the ordinary criminal courts, with the result that approvers and witnesses would not come forward to give evidence openly lest they should be assassinated. In the language of one of the internees, 'there are very many members who are members against their will and seek some escape from the bonds of the Samiti. They see no prospect if they disobey the Samiti. They will be shot. If they obey they will be caught by the police sooner or later, and their outlook in life is hopeless. Such men would be only too willing to help Government secretly.' When Jotindra Mukharji, one of the most violent leaders of the organisation, who was wounded in an open encounter with the police in 1915, had been hiding in a revolutionary resort in Calcutta, an acquaintance of his named Nirode Haldar, happening to come in one morning merely accosted him in these words 'Holloa, Jotin,' Jotin Mukharji at once drew his revolver and shot Haldar on mere suspicion that he was a spy. Revolutionaries, who having received wounds in dacoities were unable to escape, were shot by their associates in the dacoities for fear that if left alive, they might confess and disclose the secrets of revolutionary organisations. Under these circumstances it is impossible to secure a fair trial by the procedure of the Evidence Act and the Criminal Procedure Code which is appropriate only to the normal conditions of crime. The procedure to deal with revolutionary crime has to be practicable in the sense of being appropriate to its special conditions so as to secure as fair a trial as is feasible under the exceptional situation. Our special procedure cannot be, therefore, regarded as violating the primary principle on which those laws are based."

IMPERIAL COUNCIL.

MR. S. N. BANERJI'S RESOLUTION.

MR. PATEL'S SPEECH.

(From our Correspondent.)
SIMLA, Sept. 9.

The following is the full text of Mr. Patel's speech on Mr. Surendranath Banerjea's resolution in the Imperial Council:—

May it please your Excellency, I regret I am unable to support this resolution in the form in which it appears on the agenda. Speaking for myself, I say I have not the slightest objection to the appointment of a committee consisting of all the non-official members to consider the Reforms Report, though I must say I do not anticipate much good out of the deliberations of the committee. But with regard to that part of the resolution in which the hon. mover puts in a claim that the constitutional reforms contained in the Report constitute a definite advance towards the realization of responsible Government in India, I join issue with him and my reasons are these. It is only very recently, last week, that the two national organisations of this country, I mean, the Indian National Congress and the Muslim League met in Bombay, held joint deliberations and came to certain unanimous conclusions in regard to the reform proposals. In the resolutions that they passed at their sittings they in no unequivocal terms held that the reforms are, though they constitute an advance, not a definite advance as the hon. mover has stated in the resolution, an advance on the present conditions in some directions, not an advance towards the progressive realization of responsible Government as is stated in the resolution That is the verdict of the National Congress and the Muslim League. They go further and say that the reforms taken as a whole are disappointing and unsatisfactory. In the face of this verdict of the Indian people, Hindus and Mussalmans, Parsis and Christians, I fail to understand how standing here as the representative of the people, I can conscientiously assent to a proposition which says in effect or rather in express terms that the reforms constitute a definite advance towards the progressive realisation of responsible Government.

BEGINNING AT WRONG END.

Your Excellency, the main object, as I understand, of the resolution is the appointment of a committee and I submit it is for that committee who will sit to deliberate upon the reform proposals to say whether the reforms as a whole constitute a definite advance towards the progressive realisation of responsible Government. If we are going to appoint a committee, it is no use for this Council first to pronounce a verdict that the reforms constitute a definite advance towards the progressive realisation of responsible Government and then ask that committee to make recommendations. It may be that the committee to be appointed might so frame its recommendations that no one who reads them would be justified in saying that the reforms constitute a definite advance. It may be that the committee might agree that the reforms do constitute a definite advance, but I certainly think that to ask the Committee to consider the Reform proposals and express their opinions thereon after the pronouncement of this Council that the Reform proposals constitute a definite advance, is to begin at the wrong end. Your Excellency, it is said that much will depend on the two committees that the authors of the Report have suggested, one regarding the transferred and the reserved subjects and the other regarding the franchise constituencies and the rest of it. It may be that those committees might recommend that all subjects in the provinces except one or two, namely, law, justice and police may be handed over to the Legislature. It may be that the Committee might recommend that only a few and a very few subjects shall be transferred to the Legislature. It may be, your Excellency, that that Committee might recommend that the Mahomedans in particular provinces shall not have a separate electorate, or it may be that they might agree with the recommendations of the Muslim League and the Indian National Congress and say that the agreement arrived at in Lucknow shall be observed and the Mahomedans shall have their separate representation as agreed to. So I say before this Council pronounces a verdict on the question whether the reforms as a whole constitute a definite advance towards the progressive realisation of responsible Government or not, I would ask the hon. members of this Council earnestly to wait and see what those committees recommend. I would ask the hon. mover also to consider whether it is wise at this stage to commit this Council to any particular view. Speaking for myself, your Excellency, I am entirely at one with the resolutions of the Indian National Congress and the Indian Muslim League and I know that there are several hon. members in this Council who share the same view. Yesterday we heard our friends, Mr. Khaparde, Mr. Chanda, Mr. Shukul and Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya. All these gentlemen share the view which the Congress and the League have expressed and whatever differences of opinion there may be among the Congress leaders, I would most respectfully ask the hon. members not to hurry, but to wait at least till the decisions of the two committees to be appointed, are published.

ABSENCE OF ESSENTIALS IN REPORT.

It may be contended that if that is my view how was it that the Indian National Congress and the Moslem League did not wait and how was it that they expressed so clearly and so explicitly that the reforms are unsatisfactory and disappointing. My Lord, as to that my reply to your Excellency is that the Congress and the Moslem League thought that there were several essentials which the country expected, would be granted by the reforms, but as those essentials did not find place in the recommendation they, on a consideration of the whole Report, came to the conclusion that the reforms were on the whole disappointing and unsatisfactory. The first and foremost of those essentials, your Excellency, is fiscal autonomy. I say and I say with all the force that I can command, that no reforms are worth having unless they are accompanied by fiscal autonomy. Your Excellency, the constitutional reforms even if they had gone much further than they have done, are to my mind not worth much. The authors of the Report have recognised the necessity and the urgency of powers in the Indian Legislature to regulate the Indian tariff, but at the same time when it comes to a question of recommendations they leave the whole question to be settled by the Imperial Conference, which is to meet after the war.

"VERY DENIAL OF RESPONSIBLE GOVERNMENT."

Speaking for myself, I say that I regard the denial of fiscal autonomy to India as the very denial of responsible government.

Secondly, the country certainly expected and with due deference. I say they expected from the very terms of the announcement of the 20th of August, 1917, that the introduction of responsible Government would take place simultaneously both in the provinces and in the Governent of India. Unfortunately, however, we find that so far as the Government of India is concerned the Report not only says that the power of the Government of India will remain indisputable, but the authors also fail to include among the functions of the commission to be appointed 12 years hence the question of transferring the powers from the Government of India to the Indian Legislature.

THE TIME-LIMIT.

The third point, your Excellency, to which I would like to invite the attention of this Council is the question of the time-limit for the introduction of responsible Government in this country. I have read the Report more than once and I have no hesitation in saying . . . .

H. E. the President.—Order! The Hon. Member has been speaking beyond the time-limit allowed. He must bring his remarks to a close.

The Hon. Mr. V. J. Patel.—In concluding my observations, your Excellency, I should like to submit that it would be much better if the two parts of the resolution are put to vote separately. There are hon. members in this House who feel that the reforms as a whole are not a distinct advance. There are others on the other hand who feel that the reforms constitute a definite advance. In these circumstances, it would be much better if the two parts of the resolution are put separately to the Council and if your Excellency permits me, I would propose an amendment that the words beginning with "and" in the second line and ending with the word "India" in the third line be dropped. I formally propose, therefore, that the words . . . .

H. E. the President.—The Hon. Member is not in order in moving an amendment because he has not given notice.

The Hon. Mr. Patel.—I said with your Excellency's permission.

H. E. the President.—Well, it is not my permission at the present moment.

BOMBAY ASSOCIATION FOOTBALL LEAGUE

COLABA WAR HOSPITAL V. BRITISH INFANTRY.

Both these teams played an important part in the League Competition of last year inasmuch as they finshed first and second. I may mention that the Colaba team since its formation have always figured in the final of each Competition they have appeared. Therefore when these teams turned an interesting game was expected. The teams lined up—viz *Colaba* goal Morris; backs—Whittle and Lowndes; half-backs—Gorge, Tebbett, knight; Forwards—Grainger, Winstanlly, Eddows. (Capt.), Davenport, Mackett. *Infantry* Goal—Neale backs—Palmer and Arams; half-backs—Coltman, Sarporley, Gerrish; Forwards—Foster, Smith, Garrett, Gibbs, Barlow.

From the kick-off the Infantry took the ball well down into the Colaba half, but the Hospital men's defence was sound and a fine save by Morris relieved the pressure and the Colaba forwards soon got into their stride. A pretty movement by Eddows and Winstanley, caused the Infantry defence anxiety and from the clearance Tebbett tried a long shot which completely beat Nealen, and the Infantry were one down in the first five minutes. Just after this for an infringement of the rules in the penalty area from a penalty kick Eddows added another. With two goals against them the Infantry men could make no impression on the hospital men's defence. The ½ backs—Tebbett, George and Knight—were keeping their forward line well in hand and when half time arrived the score was: Colaba 2, Infantry nil.

In the second half the Hospital forwards were irresistable, Eddows scoring the next goal of the match, after brilliant midfield work. Mackett, who had played a sterling game outside left added a fourth; and then Forster, from a long shot scored the Infantry men's solitary, point, the final result being.

Colaba W. Hospital 4
B. Infantry 1

A regretable accident happened half way through the second half sustaining a fractured leg from a collision.

TRAIN MURDER CASE.

ACCUSED SENTENCED TO DEATH.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)
LUCKNOW, Sept. 10.

The Judicial Commissioners yesterday delivered judgment in the appeal of Abdul Rahim under sentence of death in the train murder case. In the course of judgment they say they believe the evidence of the guard, that they found that the coat which was found close to the corpse of the deceased woman soaked in blood was the property of the appellant and that they believe the evidence to the efftct that the appellant had marks of bites upon his fingers. The evidence to that effect taken with the remaining evidence renders it impossible in their opinion to arrive at any reasonable conclusion other than that the deceased woman was murdered by the appellant. The murder was of an exceptional and aggravated type for which there can be only one possible sentence. They dismissed the appeal. They confirmed the conviction and sentence and directed that Abdul Rahim be hanged by the neck till he died.

WIDESPREAD FLOODS IN N. BENGAL.

HAVOC BY ABNORMAL RAIN.

PREVENTIVE MEASURES HURRIED UP.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)
CALCUTTA, Sept. 9.

The Bengal Government has issued the following Press Communique:—From 20th to 27th August last abnormally heavy rain fell in all the districts of northern Bengal casing widespread floods. The effects in Naugaon sub-division of the Rajashai district and in the Bogra district where rainfall during this period was about 20 inches were serious. The destruction of houses was very extensive, walls being made of mud and collapsing very quickly when water rose. The Commissioner of the Division and the Collectors immediately visited the affected areas and, aided by the official and non-official workers, they lost no time in taking such measures as were possible for the assistance of the people. From the information received up to date it appears likely that about half of the autumn rice crop has been destroyed, that jute about half has not suffered very severely, that the broadest winter rice has been seriously injured, and that in large areas it will be necessary to retransplant winter rice. The prospects for future depend very largely on the extent to which it may be found possible to obtain fresh seedings and transplant them in a land on which crops have been destroyed. Up to date the number of lives reported to be lost is 12, in most cases due to the collapse of houses.

Funds have been placed at the disposal of the Commissioner for loans under Agriculturists Loans Act and for shelter and for the relief of the poor. Additional officers have been drafted from other parts of the province and placed at the disposal of district officers concerned. The loss of cattle has not been great, but the want of fodder is seriously felt. The sanitary staff are taking measures for the prevention of the epidemic which might result from the pollution of the water supply.

LOOTING AT CALCUTTA.

SEQUEL TO PROHIBITION OF MOSLEM MEETING.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)
CALCUTTA, Sept. 10.

As a sequel to the Government order, prohibiting the proposed mass meeting of the Moslems, an excited mob of some thousands of low class Moslems living in the vicinity of the Halliday Street created disturbance, looted a few shops and pelted stones, and brickbats, on the police constables on duty. The mob grew very unruly and armed police who arrived on the scene were attacked with stones and brickbats. A panic was created and the people living in and around the locality closed their shops and houses and left for safety. In addition to the Calcutta police and armed police about a hundred men of Lincoln's Regiment arrived on the scene. The mob then dispersed.

In the affray some rioters were injured. Mr. Bartley, Deputy Commissioner and Mr. Shaw and few police constables received injuries. The locality is now guarded by the police and military guard. The panic has subsided.

NEW INCOME-TAX FORMS.

A BIJAPUR PROTEST.

(From a Correspondent.)
BIJAPUR, Sept. 8.

A meeting of the merchants of Bijapur was held on the 6th inst. in the Shephard Hall under the presidentship of Mr. Dharamsy Harjee Varaiya to protest against the new rule of the income-tax forms. At the outset Mr. Dondappa Sidharamappa Shahbad read before the meeting a copy of these forms. Mr. Govindji Kasturchand then read before the audience several copies of the resolutions passed against these new forms by the merchants of Bombay, Surat, Ahmedabad and other big cities.

Mr. Shree Nivasrao Kanjalgi then told the meeting that the Bombay Piece Goods Association had been trying its utmost to remove the grievances of the merchants, and emphasized they should not fail at this moment to lend their cordial support to the movement of the said association, if they at all wanted to see the efforts of the association crowned with success.

The meeting resolved to send the following message to the Bombay Piecegoods Association.

"Bijapur merchants fully sympathize with your movement re the new income tax forms, and lend their support to whatever your association does to remove the grievance."

IN EAST AFRICA.

THE ENEMY DRIVEN OFF

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Sept. 9.
Recd. 12-15 p.m., Sept. 10.

An East Africa official communiqué says: Two British columns simultaneously attacked the enemy in the vicinity of Anguros on the Upper Lurio river driving him westwards and killing and capturing many.

PERSONNEL OF DUTCH CABINET.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Sept. 9.
Recd. 12-15 p.m., Sept. 10.

"The Times" learns from the Hague that in the new cabinet Ruys de Beerenbrouck is the Premier and Minister of Interior, Doctor van Karnebeek is the Foreign Minister and Idenburg Minister for the Colonies.

ADDITIONAL HELP TO HOME GOVERNMENT.

(Continued from page 7.)

the Government had no objection in accepting Mr. Shastri's amendment.

PANDIT MALAVIYA'S DISSENT.

Pandit Malaviya regretted that his suggestion for the suspension of rules of business was not accepted and urged that time ought to have been given after the Finance Member's statemen to them and the country to consider the proposals. After referring to the Viceroy's speech at the Delhi Conference, he said the Government of India had taken an extraordinary course by leaving the decision to the non-official members. He thought it was not a fair way of consulting the non-official members. They were being put in an awkward position. He would be a bold man to say that the voice of the non-official members under the circumstances were free votes. The help they could give must be limited to their means. They were not in the Council in their individual capacities. Lord Hardinge had already said that India had been bled white.

Sir William Meyer:—May I ask the Hon Member to cite the passage?

Pandit Malaviya:—I have not the text with me.

Sir William Meyer:—Lord Hardinge spoke of India having been bled white in respect of troops.

INDIA'S POVERTY.

The speaker continuing pointed out that the sum was stupendous and if the matter had been mentioned at Delhi there would have been a clear expression of public opinion and referred to Mr. Ghandi's letter to the Viceroy. He urged that the cost of the new army might be met from the hundred million already contributed. The excess profits tax, should have been imposed two years ago. He did not suggest that India should not bear the legitimate cost; but it should be met out of the contribution already made. He was unable to support the resolution as it stood.

Pandit Malaviya then moved as an amendment, "Provided the total amount of such addition raised shall be regarded as a part of the contribution of the one hundred million promised last year to England."

The Viceroy pointed out that it was a direct negation of the resolution and disallowed the amendment.

MR. CHANDA'S SUPPORT.

Mr. Chanda said that after listening to the Finance Minister's luminous exposition of his case there was not much room for anxiety. When they wanted self-government they must be prepared to bear the responsibility that it carried with. That was why he supported the resolution. He did not agree with the view that there was no safeguard. India's connection with England was a divine dispensation and everything should be done to cement that bond. He was justly proud of India's contribution, but the end was yet far off. No sacrifice was too great. For the momentary issue all considerations must be set aside and unless the war was won the realisation of India's aspirations would never materialise.

DR. SAPRU SUPPORTS MR. SASTRI'S AMENDMENT.

Dr. Sapru said that it was on the 3rd that he heard of the resolution and ever since had given his careful consideration. After having heard Sir William Meyer and Mr. Sarma and the former's offer of an amendment, which Mr. Sarma declined, he had made up his mind to support the resolution. It must be clearly understood that he was not supporting any particular form of taxation and reserved to himself the right of detailed criticism. He supported Mr. Sastri's amendment and suggested that it was possible for the Council to accept Sir William Meyer's amendment.

Mr. Zulfiquar Ali Khan said when the Finance Member had given the assurance that the proposed tax would not affect the poor there should be no hesitation on the part of the non-official members to support the resolution. He believed the resolution had put Indians in a proud position. It gave them the opportunity to fulfill the obligations of citizenship.

Mr. Ayangar asked how far they were going to impose the burden on the country. They did not know, what tax was going to be levied and whose rights were going to be interfered with. It would be a disastrous financial policy to go on increasing the expenditure unless they had control over the expenditure on the Civil Service.

NON-OFFICIAL MEMBERS' DILEMMA.

Mr. Patel denied India's ability to pay more, but at the same time consideration must given to the fact that capital would be made of this by the enemy of such a position. He said Government had powers to take any supply they liked or enact legislations when they chose. Should the non-official members be then placed in such an awkward position? Sir William Meyer's statement of forty-five million was not clearly stated, but given as a rough estimate.

SIR G. LOWNDES ON INDIA'S DEBT TO EMPIRE.

Sir George Lowndes congratulated the Council on the tone of the debate and rejoiced that the representatives of the principal communities had supported the resolution. The resolution would be carried; but India would lose by a small minority not only in numbers but in arguments which had opposed it. There had been a talk of poverty; but was India so poor? He criticised Mr. Sarma's economic theory and his assertion of the remoteness of India's connection with the war was the sentiment of a grown-up daughter of the Empire. The life of the Empire was the life of India. The speaker, alluding to Pandit Malaviya's assertion of India helping England, said what they asked was for India to take her share. They were proclaiming India's opportunity and talking of sacrifices. Had the issue of war touched their wealth? Had India felt the horrors of the war? Sir George spoke of India's position and safety of the seas. Was not the British Navy fighting for India? He touched upon the forty million contribution and the eggregious arguments about it. Let England achieve peace which India would enjoy. India would give her sons, her blood, but not her money. Continuing, Sir George touched on Mr. Khaparde's speech and said he would have been wise to have followed the dictates of his heart. He alluded to the grant of one hundred million and Pandit Malaviya's posthumous association with it. It was no bargaining. It was a free offer. Mr. Patel had shrunk from the first touch of responsibility and doubted whether he had the support of his twenty-eight constituents. There was no more loyal province than Bombay. Sir George made a passionate appeal and concluded by saying "I want to see India as a great daughter of the Empire."

MR. BANERJEA ON THE PROMISED LAND.

Mr. Surendranath Banerjea disputed the Law Member's suggestion that Bombay was the premier presidency in loyal devotion to the Empire. Bengal yielded to no other province in loyalty and devotion. She headed the list in the war loan and would continue to do so. It was not only their duty to consult their constituencies but also to lead them. He supported the resolution coupled with Mr. Sastri's amendment. Some of his friends took a despondent view of India's resources. If India's industrial capacity was properly worked and developed, all pessimistic fears would disappear. The resolution was merely an operative parf of a policy to which the country stood pledged. They were in sight of the promised land; and he appealed to his friends not to blast all prospect of attaining it.

SIR W. MEYER'S REPLY.

Sir William Meyer said the proposal of voting with regard to this resolution was a real democratic step. They as Government were responsible for laying down the policy. It was for the non-official members to reject it or accept it. If accepted the resolution would involve legislation and the question would then again come before the Council. Sir William Meyer read extracts from the debate on Sir G. M. Chitnavis' resolution and said they could have relied upon it for doing a great deal. He said to meet the present demand of forty-five millions out of a hundrer millions given before would be a mere mockery. If there was war at India's border, the question of vote for supply would not have been left to the non-official members. The question at issue was whether India was going to give further proof or not of her loving devotion for the Empire. It would never do for India only to enjoy the fruits of peace.

MR. SASTRI'S AMENDMENT CARRIED

Mr. Sastri's amendment was put to the meeting and carried, which automatically negatived Mr. Sarma's amendment. Sir William Meyer's resolution as amended (by the addition of Mr. Sastri's amendment) was put to the meeting and carried. Sir William Meyer calling for a division, votes stood as follows:—18 for the resolution, and 5 against. The motion was carried and the Council adjourned till to-morrow.

SECOND INDIAN WAR LOAN.

The following is the progressive total of subscriptions to the Second Indian War Loan (excluding subscriptions through Post Office), as known on 10th September, 1918:—

	Rs.
Provinces:—	
Bengal	15,46,47,400
Bombay	11,47,18,500
Madras	2,62,78,700
Punjab	2,46,81,500
United Provinces	2,38,13,600
Burma	1,32,95,800
Minor Administrations	1,15,22,800
Central Provinces	45,39,900
Bihar and Orissa	40,45,600
Assam	4,93,800
Native States:—	
Hyderabad	50,00,000
Mysore	37,47,950
Baroda	30,00,000
Total.....Rs.	38,97,85,550

The total amount of subscription received by the A. G., Posts and Tele., through Post Offices in the Bombay Circle up to 31st August, 1918, inclusive .....Rs. 11,55,775

BOMBAY POST OFFICE SECTION.

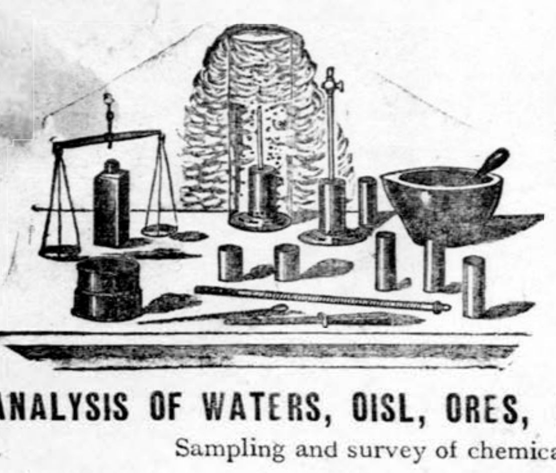
	Bombay, Sept. 10th.	Total up-to-date.
War Bonds	Rs. 4,000- 0..	Rs. 2,78,425- 0
Cash Certificates	„ 5,525-12..	„ 3,64,598-2
Total..	9,525-12..	6,23,023-12

PROHIBITED CALCUTTA MAHOMEDAN MEETING

DEPUTATION TO LORD RONALDS HAY.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)
CALCUTTA, Sept. 9.

At 2-30 p.m. to-day a deputation of Mahomedans waited on the Governor at the Council Chamber in tht Government House. Maulvi Mazaharuddin manager of the "Jumhur," spoke on behalf of the deputation in Urdu. The Hon. Mr. Fazlul Haq followed speaking in English. He referred to the sense of grievance under which the community were suffering as a result of untoward incidents and in particular the paragraph in the "Indian Daily News." He asked whether the Government could not reconsider its decision and allow the meeting to go on. His Excellency then explained at length the reason which had led Government to prohibit the holding of the meeting at the present time. He urged that a postponement of the meeting until later when it could be held in a calmer atmosphere was in the best interests of everybody. Feeling at the moment was running so high that the Government were convinced that such a meeting held just now must be attended by a serious breach of the peace.



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LOOTING IN MADRAS.

GRAIN & PIECE-GOODS SHOPS ATTACKED.

OVER 250 PERSONS ARRESTED.

(Associated Press.)

MADRAS, Sept. 8.

There has been some looting of shops in several parts of the city to-day, grain and piece-goods being the chief objects of attacks. The situation is completely in hand although shops remain closed since this afternoon.

MADRAS, Sept. 9.

For the last few days rumours were rife that certain sections of the people were contemplating looting of shops owing to heavy rise in the price of foodstuffs and other commodities and at about 2 p.m., there was great excitement in the city consequent on the news that some paddy shops in Walltax Road were being looted and that looting was on progress in several other bazaars. Looting commenced in Choolai and spread next to Walltax Road and other places. It appears that looting was not confined to paddy shops alone. In Choolai many bazaars had been attacked, several carts of soda-water bottles that were on their way to various shops were waylaid, and their contents emptied, and bottles broken to pieces. The Moore Market was another scene of disturbance, the looters entering in large numbers looted everything they could lay their hands on. The big Paracnery bazaar was again the scene of much damage, there being general looting here specially of rice. It appears that a party of looters found their way to Sowcarpet and attacked the Marwaries indiscriminately. The news of looting was received by the Commissioner of Police and Mr. Parankusum Naidu, Mr. Bhavanandam Pillay, Deputy Commissioners, and Mr. Gnandrakasan Pillay, Assistant Commissioner and all inspectors and other officers and men were doing all they could to check looting. Order has been restored. So far the police have arrested 30 men. The markets and important business centres are guarded by the police and A. L. Force.

FURTHER PARTICULARS.

LATER.

The following are further particulars of looting this morning. This morning at 8/45, a large crowd gathered at Walltax Road, opposite the rice mundees, the object ostensibly seemed to be to purchase rice but when it was found that no reduction would be made in the selling price, the crowd became unmanageable. Information was sent to the Police station close by and Mr. F. Armitage, the Commissioner of Police, and Dewan Bahadur Parankusum Naidu, Deputy Commissioner, came to the scene immediately, to clear the mob which had already begun their work. The looters were carrying away bundles of rice when the police arrested over 150 men. A general assault was launched on police officers and Sub-Inspector A. V. Swaminatha Iyer, Sub-Inspector Rangachariar and Sergeant Mahony, were injured. The sergeant who was riding his horse dispersing the crowd was severely wounded on the head and dropped down. He was helped into a rickshaw by a postal superintendent and sent to the general hospital at about 9-30 a.m.

MILITARY ARRIVE.

While the Commissioner was away, the crowd became very desperate and with a view to help looters began to throw stones at the police. About 10-30 the looting was stopped and the arrested men were marched to the police station where they are kept in custody. Trouble also seemed to be brewing at Jam Bazar in Triplicane where a large crowd collected and the police have obtained the help of members of H. E. the Governor's bodyguard to deal with the situation. The great grievance of looters appears to be the rise in the selling price of rice and the refusal of the rice merchants to sell it at a reduced price. All the special constables have also been called out for duty and have been asked to report themselves to-day at the respective police stations within their jurisdiction.

OVER 250 PERSONS ARRESTED.

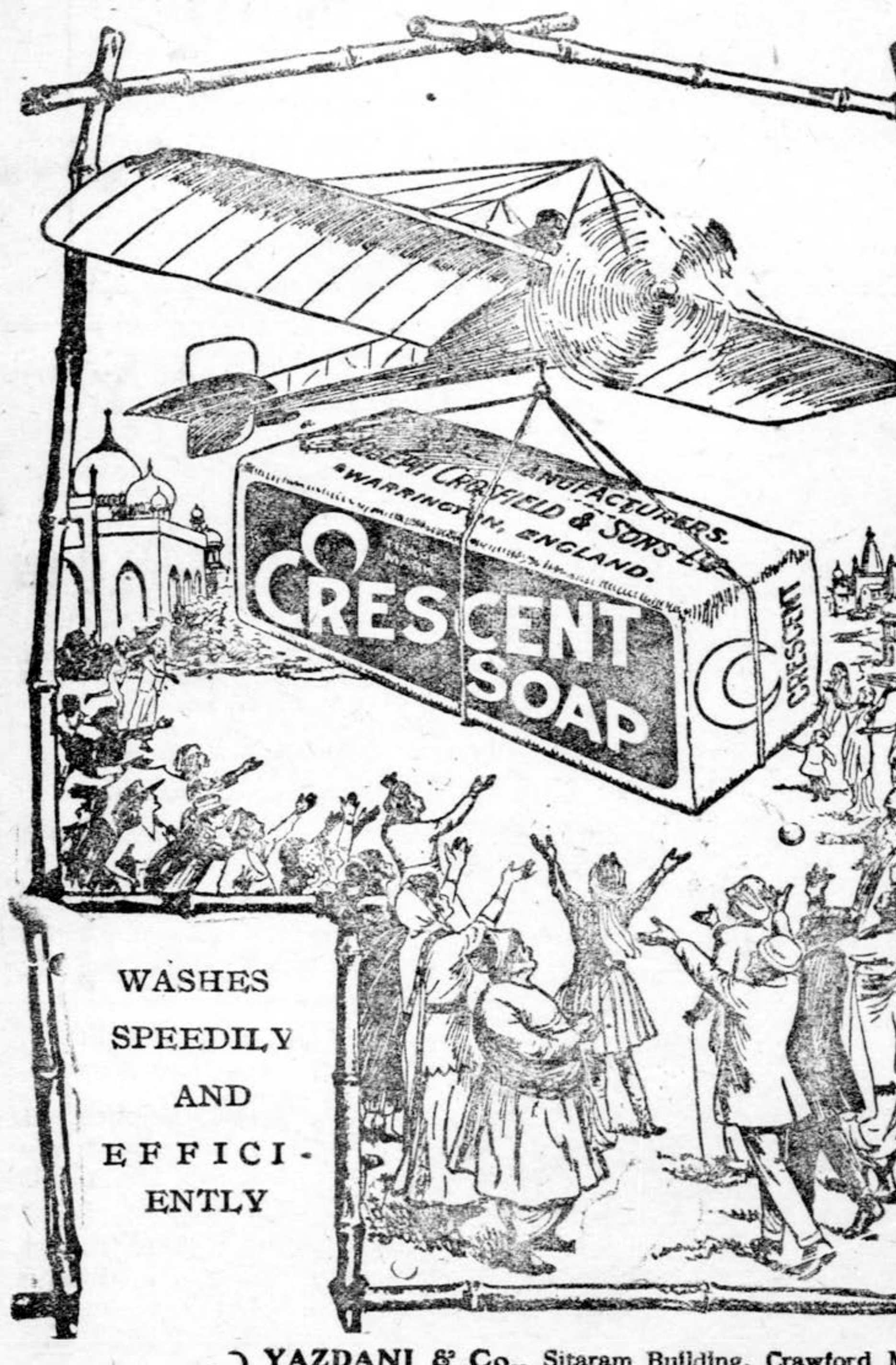
It is understood that during the heat of disturbance at the Elephant gate yesterday, when the mob was getting the better of the police a few shots were fired on the ground and one man was actually injured. The police and the military are doing their best to keep the situation well in hand and it is probable that normal conditions will be restored by the end of the day. In the meantime, to be prepared to meet a recurrence of lawlessness of yesterday's type, members of the I. D. F. have been asked to report themselves at headquarters immediately. In all over about 250 persons have been arrested by the police yesterday and to-day and those who have been injured were admitted into the General Hospital.

POLICE ARRANGEMENTS.

LATER.

In connection with looting in Madras, pickets of policemen, mounted police bodyguards, and the I. D. F. are guarding almost all important business centres where there is any likelihood of disturbance taking place again. It appears that the miscreants who are evidently under the impression that the merchants are mainly responsible for the inflated prices of commodities think that by their mischief they can bring down prices. It is reported that there has been looting this morning at Triplicane and Walltax Road.

There was looting at Jam Bazar, Triplicane, this morning. Five arrests have been made and the market street in Triplicane is being patrolled by the police.



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TAYABALLI RASOOLBHOY, JUBBULPORE.

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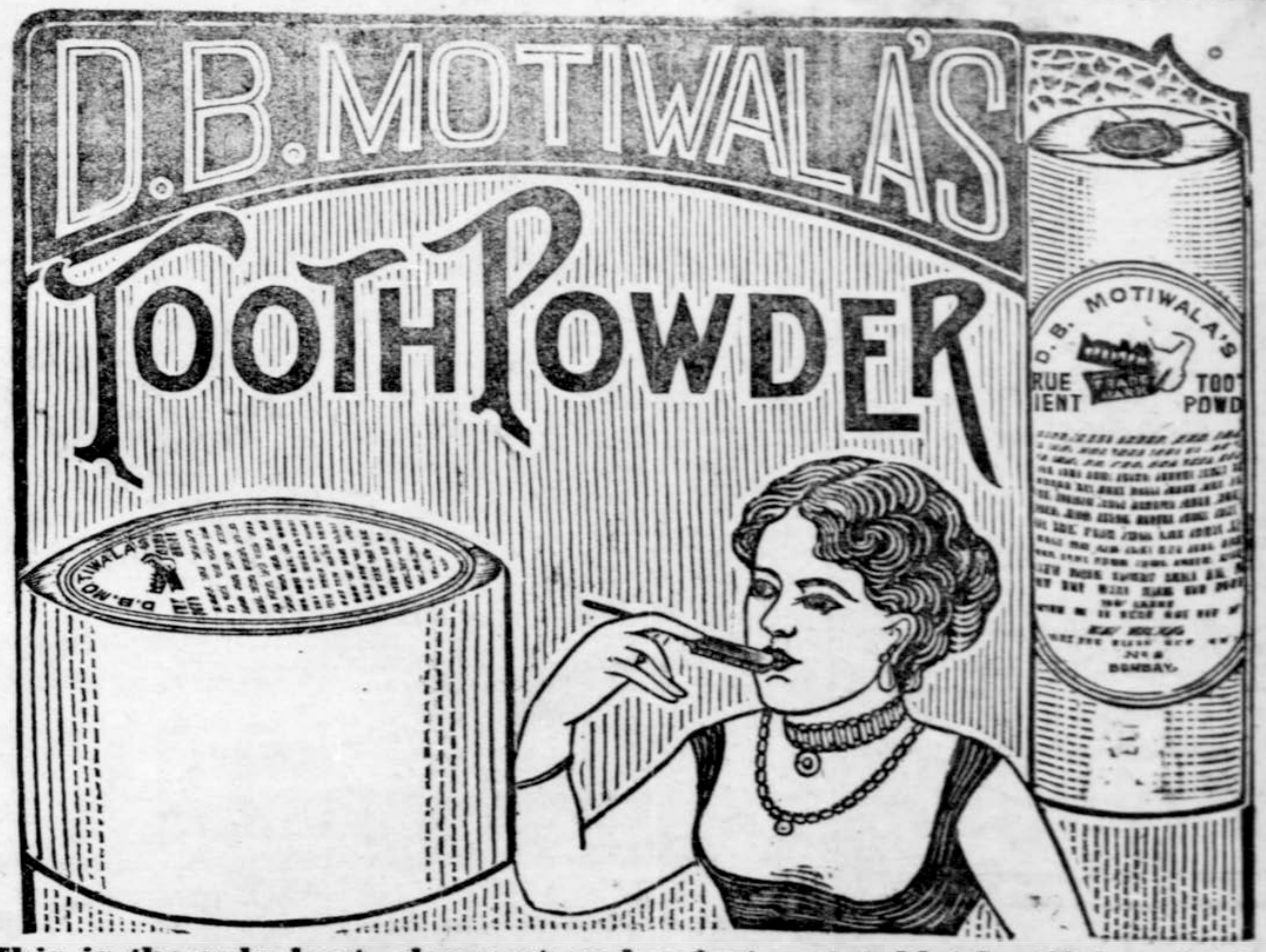

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M. Abdul Ali, Esquire, Deputy Collector, Raichore, writes: "I find Motiwala's Tooth Powder to be an astringent which cleanses and strengthens the teeth very well."

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(4)	Bronze Statue in 4 vols.	3	[illegible]	[illegible]
(5)	Loves of the Harem in 4 vols.	5	0	[illegible]
(6)	Mary Stuart in 2 vols.	1	4	[illegible]
(7)	Rye House plot in 4 vols.	5	[illegible]	[illegible]
(8)	May Middleton in 2 vols.	1	8	
(9)	Pickwick Abroad in 8 vols.	2	4	[illegible]
(10)	Seamstress in 2 vols.	1	[illegible]	[illegible]
(11)	Coral Island in 4 vols.	5	[illegible]	[illegible]
(12)	Empress Eugene's Boudoir in 3 vols.	2	4	
(13)	Spirits of the Lake in one Volume complete	6	12	

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"	"	2 "	3 8	"

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THE WEATHER.

TEMPERATURE IN BOMBAY

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.

Bombay, 9th Sept. 1918.

Mean of observations taken at 8 a.m., 12 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m., and 10 p.m.

Barometric pressure reduced to 32 deg. Fahr.	29.860 Inches
Temperature of Air	81.6 Deg.
Dry bulb thermometer	76.2 "
Wet bulb do.	74.2
Relative humidity of Air	0.786
Amount of cloudy sky (the whole sky being—10)	5.0
Minimum temperature of Air	86.1
Maximum do. do.	78.0
Mean direction of Wind from midnight to midnight	SW,WSW,W.
Mean velocity of Wind from midnight to midnight	111 Miles
Rainfall during 24 hours	0.01 Inch.
Total rainfall during month	1.87 "
Do. do. Year	34.26 "
Normal rainfall of rain up to 16 a.m., on 10th Sept. 1918	0.00

SUN, MOON AND TIDES AT BOMBAY

The following are the hours and heights of the tides in Bombay Harbour during the ensuing week. Hour stated in Bombay Mean Time. Depth of water is as Prince's Dock.

Day of Week	Day of Month	HIGH WATER Bombay Mean time	Depth on Still	Day of Week	Day of Month	LOW WATER Bombay Mean time	Depth on Still
	Sept	h. m.	ft. in.		Sept	h. m.	ft. in.
Tues.	10	m 1 36	26 7	Tues.	10	m 7 22	18 10
		1 26a	26 2			7 26a	17 0
Wed.	11	m 2 9	26 1	Wed.	11	m 7 53	19 8
		1 54a	25 7			8 8a	17 5
Thur	12	m 2 47	25 6	Thur	12	m 8 30	20 6
		2 28a	24 11			8 47a	17 11
Fri.	13	m 3 37	24 11	Fri.	13	9 25	21 3
		3 13a	24 3			9 43a	18 5
Sat.	14	m 4 46	24 6	Sat.	14	m 11 0	22 0
		4 21a	23 9			10 58a	18 9
Sun.	15	m 6 6	24 7	Sun.	15		
		5 47a	23 9			0 52a	21 4
Mon.	16	m 7 27	23 2	Mon.	16	m 0 38	18 7
		7 17a	24 4			1 38a	20 4

The following are the hours of sunrise and sunset according to Indian Standard Time during the ensuing week:—

		Sunrise	Sunset
Sept. 10	(Tuesday)	6h. 26m.	6h. 47m.
11	(Wednesday)	6h. 26m.	6h. 46m.
12	(Thursday)	6h. 25m.	6h. 46m.
13	(Friday)	6h. 26m.	6h. 44m.
14	(Saturday)	6h. 26m.	6h. 43m.
" 15	(Sunday)	6h. 26m.	6h. 42m.
" 16	(Monday)	6h. 27m.	6h. 41m.

Phases of the Moon:—New Moon 1918 September 5d. 4h. 13-7m. p.m.; First quarter 13d. 8h. 32-3m. p.m.; Full Moon 20d. 6h. 30-9m. p.m.; Last quarter 27d. 10h. 8-6m. a.m.

STANDARD BAROMETER READING

The following information is published in order that vessels in the Bombay Harbour may by comparison with a standard instrument ascertain the errors of their barometers:—

The reading of the Standard Barometer at the Colaba Observatory corrected for index error and reduced to 32 deg. F. and to the level of the tide at 8-45 a.m. Standard Time on the 10th September, 1918, was 30.085 inches. For temperature corrections applicable to mercurial barometer of ships the reading of the ship's barometer has to be increased or decreased by .013 inch for every 5 degrees according as the temperature of the attached thermometer is respectively below or above 32 deg. F. In case of the aneroid no temperature correction is needed. But for comparison at 32 deg. F. all aneroid readings should be increased by .185 inch. For correcting the ship's barometer either mercurial or aneroid for the height of the barometer cistern above the tide level in the stream at 8-45 a.m., Standard Time, the ship's barometer reading should be increased by .010 inch for every 10 feet of the height to make it comparable with the observatory barometer reading given.

DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Tuesday, the 10th September, 1918, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Skies are clear and the air is generally drier than usual. Day temperature is locally above normal in the east and north Punjab; night temperature is in defect at Hissar.

The United Provinces.—Skies are clear or lightly clouded. Humidity is generally below the average. Day temperature is above normal except at Allahabad.

Sind and Rajputana.—Skies are clear or lightly clouded. Humidity is below normal in Rajputana. Night temperature is in defect at Bikaner.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Skies are lightly or moderately clouded. Humidity is below normal in Central India West and locally in Kathiawar. Day temperature is in excess at Rajkot and Ahmedabad.

The Central Provinces.—Nagpur reports 0.72in. of rain and Raipur 0.68in. Skies are lightly or moderately clouded. Humidity is below normal and night temperature is in excess in Berar. Day temperature is above the average in the southern half of the division.

The Konkan.—Skies are lightly or moderately clouded. Humidity is in defect at Ratnagiri.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Skies are lightly or moderately clouded. Humidity remains generally below normal. Day temperature is above the average throughout, while night temperature is in excess at Sholapur.

General Remarks.—Weather has been dry except for local rain in the south-east of the reporting area in the Central Provinces.

No large change appears likely.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN at 8 a.m., on TUESDAY, the 10th of September 1918.

	Temp. in Shade. Maximum of past 24 hours	Minimum of past 24 hours	Humidity. 8 A.M.	Rainfall. Past 24 hours	Total 1st June to date.	Departure 1st June to date.
ASIAN GULF—						
Bushire	—	—	—	—	—	—
Do. (Sept.)	—	—	—	—	—	—
Jask	92.4	80.0	77	—	0	—0.08
Muskat	—	—	—	—	—	—
Do. (9th Sept.)	85.8	78.0	83	—	0	—0.17
PUNJAB—						
Multan	99.8	76.0	60	—	1.19	—3.18
Rawalpindi	97.9	71.0	65	—	12.50	—7.42
Lahore	99.1	76.0	57	—	6.99	—3.79
Hissar	97.1	74.4	55	—	5.54	—3.59
Ambala	100.7	74.3	63	—	9.44	—11.78
Delhi	98.2	78.8	56	—	10.26	—9.73
UNITED PROVINCES—						
Agra	99.0	78.6	54	—	11.05	—9.49
Mainpuri	97.5	78.[illegible]	0	—	11.82	—8.10
Jhansi	94.2	75.0	69	—	14.40	—14.91
Cawnpore	95.4	79.9	66	—	15.82	—12.3
Allahabad	91.8	78.9	75	—	25.25	—4.98
SIND AND RAJPUTANA—						
Jacobabad	103.6	77.2	64	—	0	—8.15
Karachi	89.0	76.2	73	—	0.10	—5.67
Ajmer	91.0	70.9	60	—	5.59	—11.20
Jaipur	94.0	72.2	64	—	8.48	—11.12
Kotah	92.4	75.6	58	—	14.42	—7.32
Mount Abu	71.6	3.4	77	—	35.55	—15.99
GUJARAT, KATHIAWAR AND CENTRAL INDIA WEST—						
Bhuj	91.0	74.4	67	—	2.77	—9.78
Dwarka	85.7	78.0	76	—	1.03	—12.12
Veraval	92.6	79.3	79	—	5.63	—10.30
Rajkot	95.1	67.0	60	—	8.64	—15.02
Bhavnagar Para	95.0	73.4	76	—	5.75	—13.14
Surat	89.0	4.4	75	—	15.18	—20.00
Ahmedabad	95.0	73.1	71	—	7.13	—18.12
Deesa	91.4	74.1	74	—	15.28	—5.48
Neemuch	87.7	70.0	71	—	18.24	—5.25
Indore	86.1	69.3	74	—	14.85	—10.40
CENTRAL PROVINCES—						
Jubbulpore	88.5	74.1	59	—	27.10	—3.43
Saugor	87.8	71.1	78	—	31.1	—5.52
Hoshangabad	85.3	71.4	77	—	22.80	—13.75
Khandwa	90.5	78.5	38	—	13.00	—9.95
Akola	99.0	76.2	54	—	9.02	—14.51
Amraoti	98.4	76.4	60	0.0	15.71	—9.07
Nagpur	98.4	74.0	62	0.72	20.47	—11.28
Chanda	92.7	74.6	92	0.02	4.32	—8.37
Raipur	90.1	72.7	85	0.68	60.41	+21.39
KONKAN—						
Bombay	86.1	77.0	86	—	21.86	—3.49
Ratnagiri	84.9	75.0	77	0.03	10.83	—7.21
Marmagao	84.8	—	94	0.03	61.25	—0.11
Karwar	84.1	78.[illegible]	97	0.04	60.14	—43.15
BOMBAY DECCAN AND HYDERABAD—						
Malegaon	93.4	70.4	69	0.05	3.56	—11.64
Ahmednagar	90.1	69.8	66	—	3.11	—10.92
Poona	89.0	68.3	70	—	7.59	—18.82
Sholapur	90.4	71.6	74	—	3.44	—11.74
Bijapur	91.6	61.4	90	—	2.03	—8.50
Belgaum	88.8	64.4	90	—	16.45	—20.27
Aurangabad	88.8	71.6	65	—	5.52	—4.52
Nizamabad (Indur)	93.8	74.2	69	—	4.01	—5.97
Hyderabad	90.7	75.0	69	—	9.11	—11.20
MALABAR AND CEYLON—						
Mangalore	86.6	73.8	85	0.01	68.34	—45.82
Calicut	85.8	73.1	86	—	41.18	—42.85
Cochin	88.5	74.4	75	—	32.24	—24.05
Colombo	87.5	75.6	78	—	10.28	—7.76
MADRAS (EXCLUDING MALABAR) AND MYSORE—						
Masulipatam	94.8	9.2	76	—	15.61	—4.37
Bellary	96.1	73.9	58	—	1.69	—3.90
Cuddapah	101.8	82.7	58	—	8.23	—6.56
Madras	100.8	79.8	75	—	5.55	—3.80
Bangalore	87.8	64.[illegible]	69	—	7.81	—6.99
Coimbatore	94.0	70.0	70	—	3.15	—4.46
Trichinopoly	101.7	77.4	61	—	7.18	—.82
Negapatam	96.1	7.4	62	0.01	3.09	—3.23

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This is a comprehensive collection of the select essays of the late Sister Nivedita, who was devoting her life to the cause of India. The publishers hope that a perusal of the book will amply repay the readers. The book opens with an introduction by Mr. A. J. F. Blair, Editor, "Empire," Calcutta, and is illustrated with four halftone pictures.

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FAILURE TO FULFIL FORWARD CONTRACT.

SUIT FOR DAMAGES.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

KARACHI, Sept. 9.

Mr. N. W. Kemp, Additional Judicial Commissioner of Sind last week concluded the hearing of a civil suit filed by Govindram Shiwaldas, a sugar merchant of Karachi, against Messrs. Khushaldas Mangatram of Karachi claiming Rs. 15,515 as damages for breach of contract. This suit is a test suit upon the result of which will depend the fate of at least one hundred other cases arising out of the failure of several merchants to fulfil forward contracts for the supply of Java sugar. In the present case it is alleged by the plaintiff that the defendants undertook to supply four consignments of 25, 50, 75 and 80 tons respectively from July and August shipments at Rs. 19, 18, 17/8/6 and Rs. 19/13. cwt. When delivery became due the rates had gone high and the defendants were not able to deliver the goods and therefore the plaintiffs filed the suit claiming the difference between the then prevailing rate (Rs. 22/8 cwt.) and those contracted. The defendants admitted the contracts but contended that it was due to causes beyond their control that their sugar consignment did not arrive in Karachi and therefore they could not be held responsible. For nearly a month the Court was occupied in examining the witnesses and almost all the leading sugar merchants in Karachi as to the usual custom of the trade in settling disputes arising out of similar circumstances. The amounts claimed in various suits will run into six figures.

TATA INDUSTRIAL BANK.

BRANCH OPENED AT HYDERABAD.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

HYDERABAD (Deccan), Sept. 9.

The Hyderabad branch of the Tata Industrial Bank was opened this afternoon by the Resident, the Hon. Sir Stuart Fraser when an assembly of the notables and citizens of the Hyderabad State were present. Mr. Narottam Morarji Goculdas, one of the Directors of the Bank, in welcoming the guests on behalf of Sir Dorab Tata, the Chairman of the Bank, expressed on behalf of their bank their extreme regret at his unavoidable absence owing to the death of Sir Ratan Tata. Sir Dorab arrived at Hyderabad on Saturday, but had to return to Bombay. Mr. Narottam paid a tribute to the life and work of Sir Ratan who, he said, had inherited his illustrious father's largeness of mind and heart. This country, he said, was poorer for the loss of a great citizen and philanthrophist. He then read Sir Dorab Tata's speech.

Sir Stuart Fraser conveyed his deep sincere regret at Sir Dorab Tata's and his family's bereavement. He then declared the bank open.

Nawab Sir Faridoon Jang proposed a vote of thanks to Sir Stuart and said that with the cooperation of the bank the Hyderabad State would ensure its industrial development. After inspection of the premises and partaking of refreshments the company dispersed.

SELLING A FEMALE CHILD.

MARWARI MAN & WOMAN ARRESTED.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

KARACHI, Sept. 9.

The Hyderabad (Sind) police have arrested a Marwari woman and a man for selling the woman's daughter aged five to a shop-keeper in the cantonment for five rupees.

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If the breast-milk is present, but deficient in quantity or poor in quality, it can usually be improved by the mother taking Glaxo herself, as suggested above. But should this not be entirely successful she can still partly feed baby, for she can give him a bottle of Glaxo in turn with the breast without fear of upsetting him, and only a mother who has fed her baby on Glaxo in this way can tell what a comfort it is. Should she have to go away suddenly, should she become sick, or from any cause be delayed and prevented from getting home at baby's regular feeding time—she does not have to hurry, get excited, over-heated, or tired (all of which are bad) for a nursing mother—for she knows that baby will have his bottle of Glaxo, will be satisfied and happy and that his next feed can be breast-milk.

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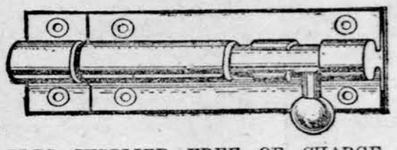
BOLT  BRAND

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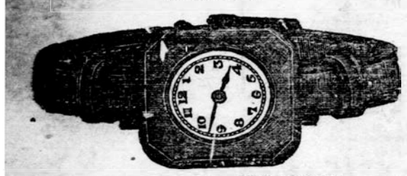

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